VOL. 77 NO. 9

textile bulletin

SEPTEMBER • 1951

Robert C. Jackson of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute explains how research serves mills as well as markets; turn to Page 65 of this issue.

SERVING THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY SINCE 189

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SONOCO

PRECISION PAPER PRODUCTS

For the

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

1 Tie-in Tubes
2 Card Clearer Roll Covers
3 Topping (Thompson) Rolls and Covers
4 Pin Drafter Cores
5 Loom Beam Repair Tubes
6 Spooler Cheese Cores
7 Rayon Cake Forms
8 Cork Covered Cones
9 Temple Roll Cores
10 Self-Weighted or Floating Roll Covers
11 Roving Tubes
12 Underclearer Rolls
13 Aluminum Ball Warp Mandrels
14 Ball Warp Tubes

Most SONOCO Specialty items are used in connection with reducing cost of operations by providing greater efficiency, greater speed or reducing man hours.

If it's a problem in textiles that paper can solve, you can depend on SONOCO for exhaustive research and development.

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SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY

BRANTFORD ONT. | HARTSVILLE S. C. | MYSTIC CONN.

DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY

3
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Veeder-Root Incorporated Hartford, Conn.
Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.
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Made in Hartford, Conn. U.S.A.
Patent Applied For
2
000
1
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Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
3
1
2
Veeder-Root Incorporated Hartford, Conn.
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Made in Hartford, Conn. U.S.A.
2
Convertible
3

1st and FOREMOST of all Pick Counters

Veeder-Root PICK COUNTERS

SEND FOR THIS LOOM PRODUCTION CALCULATOR

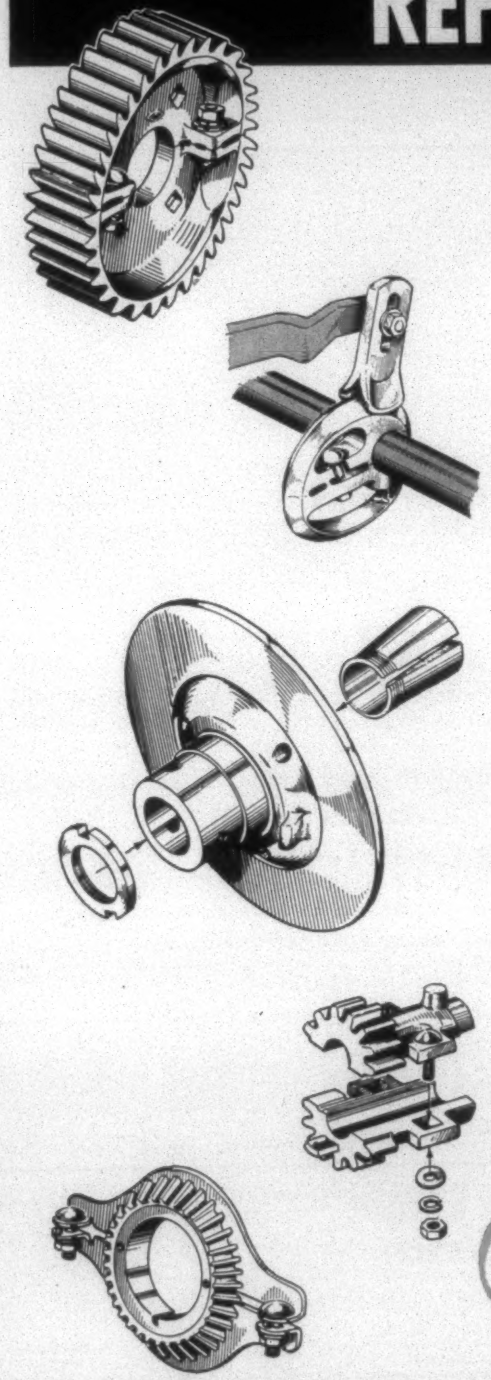
Handy pocket "slip-stick" enables you to make a quick check . . . at any time . . . on whether your looms are running up to par.

In column 1, set the number of operating hours opposite the ppm of the loom. Then in column 2, read the figure for Percent Efficiency of Loom, *opposite the Pick Counter reading.*

In times like these, this easy-to-use Calculator is especially valuable...helps to get the best results both from your looms and from your Veeder-Root 2-3 Convertible Pick Counters. Send for it today.

VEEDER-ROOT

For the Best - Buy DRAPER REPAIR PARTS



1 Proper Design!

Draper repair parts are designed by the same skilled engineers who designed your looms. It is Draper "know-how" that results in proper design.

2 Precision-Made!

Machined in the same jigs and fixtures by the most modern machine tools, Draper repair parts are precision-made to be uniform.

3 Good Delivery!

In spite of an unprecedented number of orders, Draper repair parts are being shipped to the mills and to our warehouses in a fast-flowing stream. Improved practices and increased production facilities allowed us to ship over 20% more repair parts in each month of this year from January to June than in the same months in 1950. Our deliveries have even improved since then.

Look for the Diamond D
It is your guarantee of the
Best in loom repair parts.

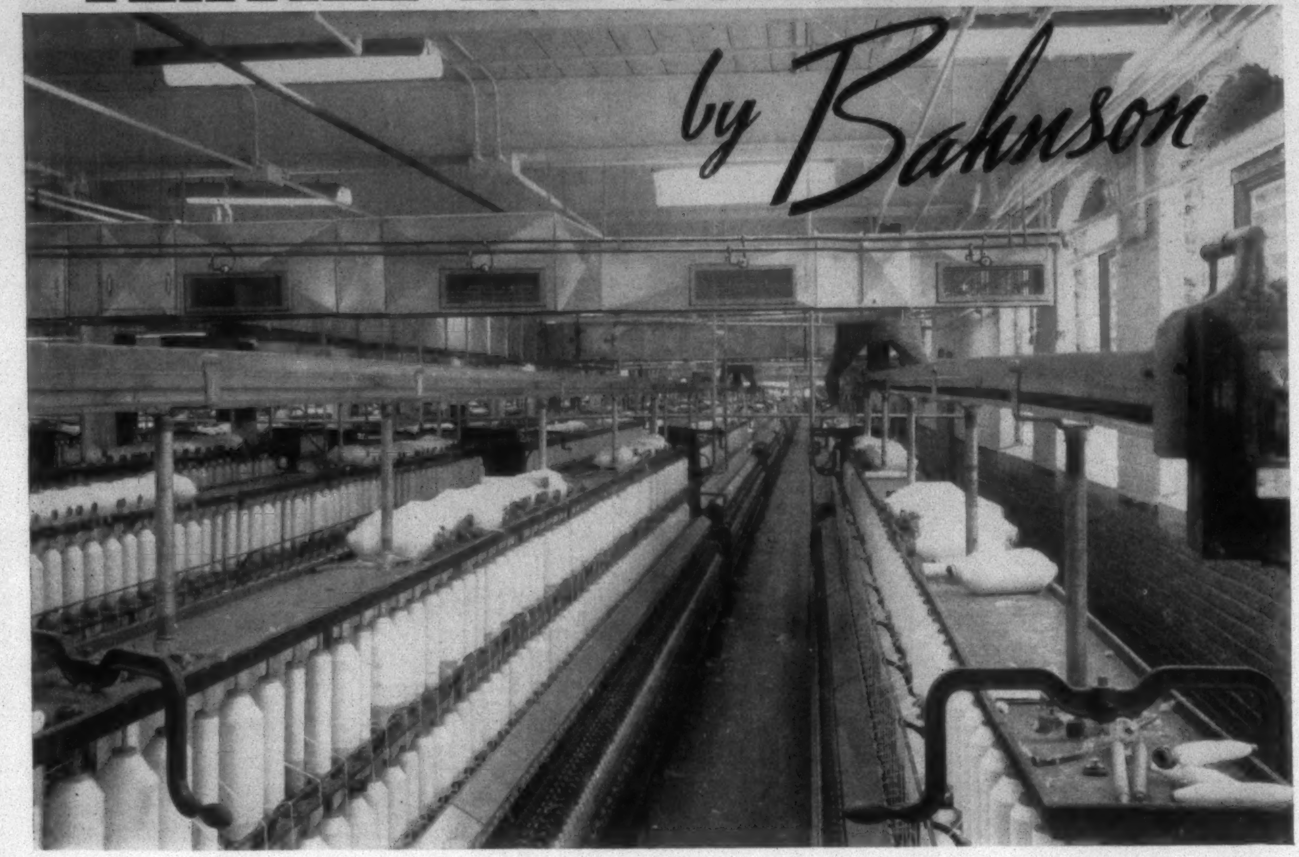
D

DRAPER CORPORATION

ATLANTA, GA. HOPEDALE, MASS. SPARTANBURG, S. C.

TEXTILE AIR CONDITIONING

by Bahnson



A Bahnson Central Station air conditioning system with REFRIGERATION and including Bahnson pneumatic atomizers maintains year 'round humidity and temperature control in this basement cotton spinning room; but—whether processing natural or synthetic fibre, Bahnson engineers will study your particular requirements and recommend the Bahnson system best suited to your needs...

ATOMIZER HUMIDIFICATION SYSTEM
CENTRIFUGAL HUMIDIFIER SYSTEM
AIR VITALIZER SYSTEM
HUMIDUCT UNIT SYSTEM
CENTRAL STATION AIR WASHER SYSTEM
CENTRISPRAY AIR WASHER SYSTEM

Bahnson engineering is based on 40 years experience
in textile air conditioning and Bahnson equipment
assures maximum efficiency at minimum cost.

Bahnson AIR CONDITIONING HUMIDITY CONTROL *Company*
ENGINEERS AND MANUFACTURERS
WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.

FOSTER WINDERS . . .

SAVE YOU MONEY

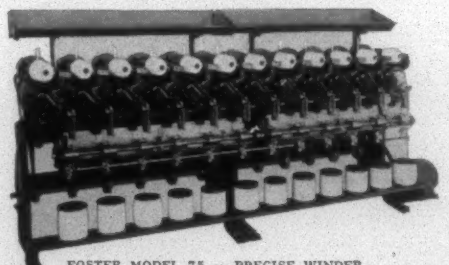
In Setting Up and Starting Up

Usually the purchase price of a machine is only the first cost. After that come additional costs for setting up and starting up. Although they may often be overlooked, they're all a part of the investment.

But Foster keeps setting up and starting up costs to a minimum by:

1. Carefully inspecting all parts before assembling. (Certain parts, such as cams, are also individually tested on dynamic balancing machines).
2. Completely assembling every machine and testing it in operation.
3. Shipping assembled machines for domestic use so that mill installation time is reduced to a minimum.

Modern machine tools . . . scientific production and testing methods . . . expert craftsmen . . . all of these are combined at Foster to produce winders that give you the maximum in production at a low operating cost — plus a minimum outlay for repairs and maintenance.



FOSTER MODEL 75 — PRECISE WINDER

FOSTER MACHINE COMPANY
Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.

Southern Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. • Canadian Representative: Ross Whitehead & Company, Limited, 1475 Mountain Street, Montreal, Canada • European Representative: Muschamp Taylor Limited, Manchester, England.

FOSTER F WINDERS

QUALITY WINDERS FOR ALL TYPES OF YARNS

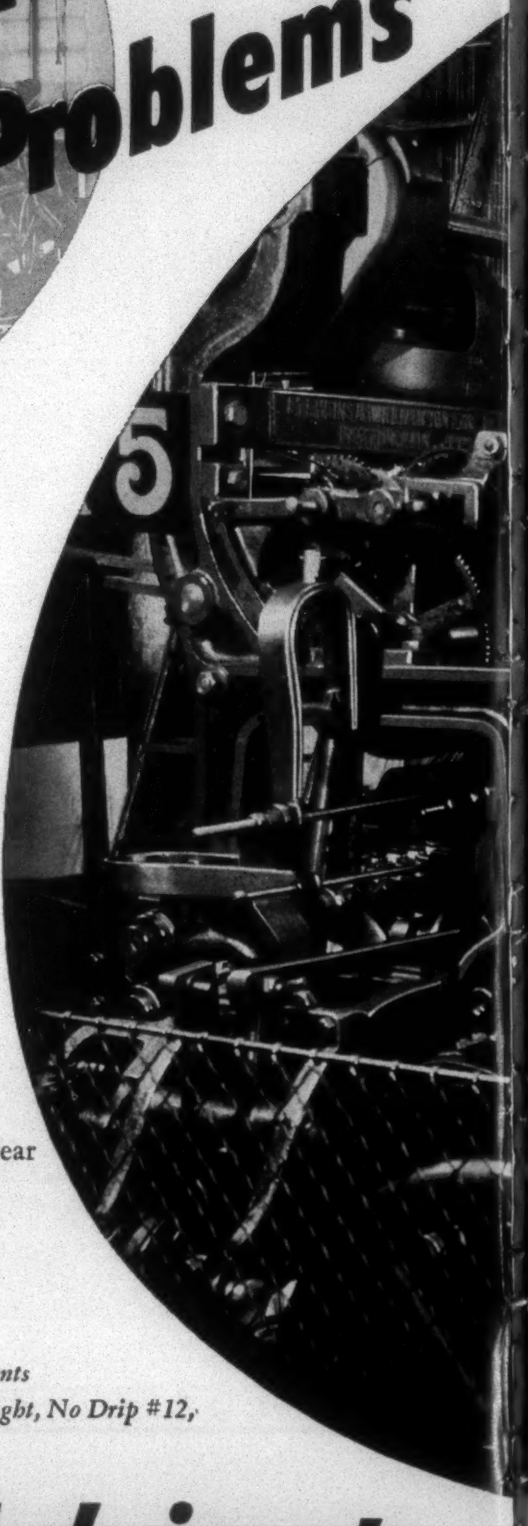
Fieldcrest Mill Cuts Wear, Ends Lubrication Problems

In Zion, Ill., Fieldcrest Mills, a Division of Marshall Field & Co., makes fine lace curtains and table cloths in cotton, nylon and orlon. Their lace weaving machines came from Nottingham, England, some as much as 50 years ago. With parts replacements so hard, if not impossible, to get, Fieldcrest felt it vital to get the finest possible lubrication protection.

The mill invited Sinclair engineers to study its problems. Sinclair drew up a complete lubrication program, calling for several specialized Sinclair textile lubricants.

Fieldcrest followed this program to the letter. It now reports the lubrication has materially cut wear on the weaving machines and reduced breakdowns and related headaches in the bleaching and finishing rooms. Hook wear and burning in the sewing machines are no longer a problem.

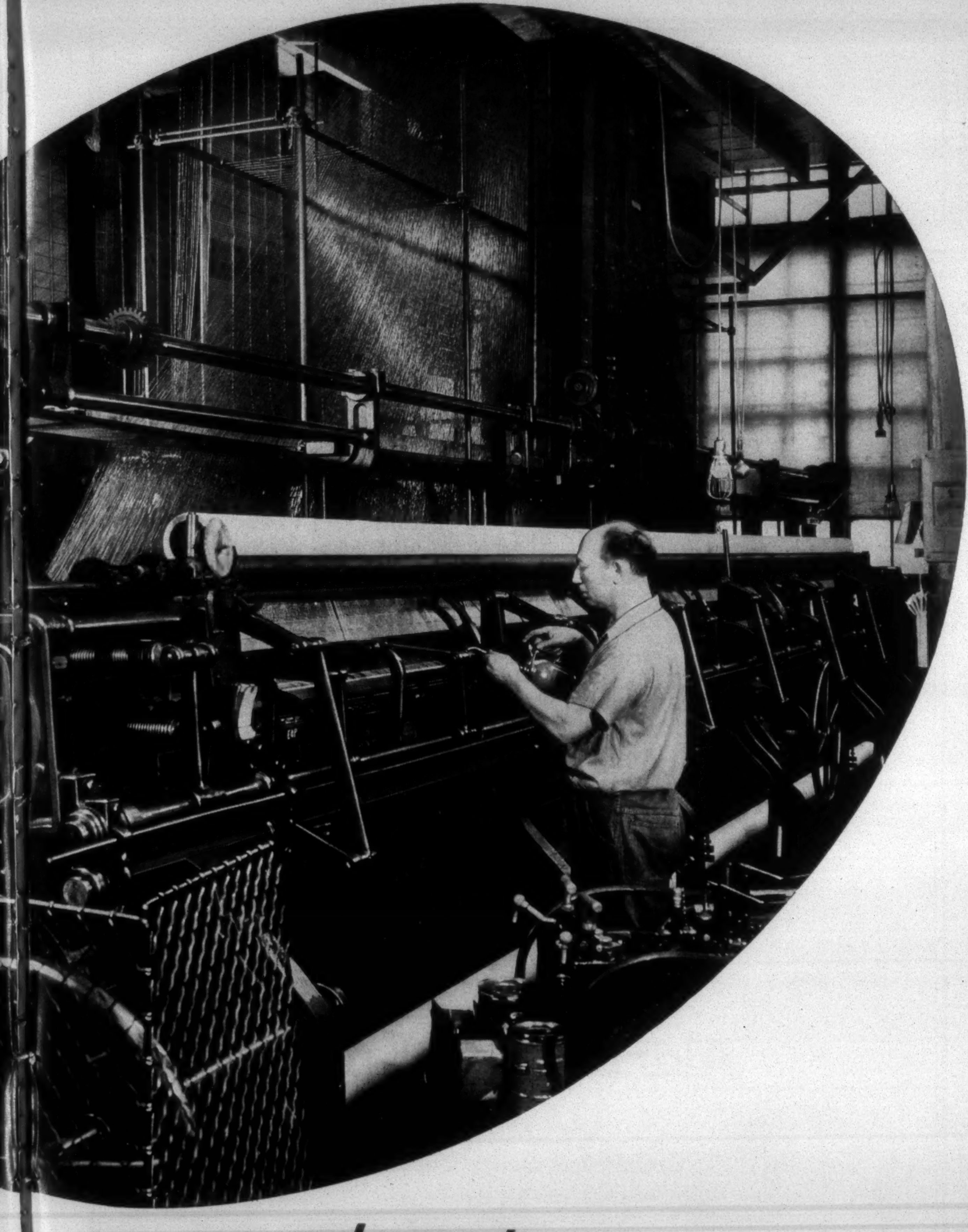
Perhaps Sinclair engineers and Sinclair lubricants can help cut wear and replacements in *your* mill. Why not investigate?



A lace weaving machine in Fieldcrest Mills, where Sinclair Lubricants are saving wear. Lubricants include Lily White Oil C, Valve Oil Light, No Drip #12, Bearing Grease AF #1, Shamrock® F, Rubilene® Light.

Sinclair Textile Lubricants

FOR LUBRICATION COUNSEL, SEE YOUR NEAREST SINCLAIR REPRESENTATIVE OR WRITE TO SINCLAIR REFINING



save wear, replacements

COMPANY, 600 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Complete Blending, Opening, Cleaning and Picking Systems for Cotton Mills

Opening, Blending and Picking Systems for Synthetic Fibers

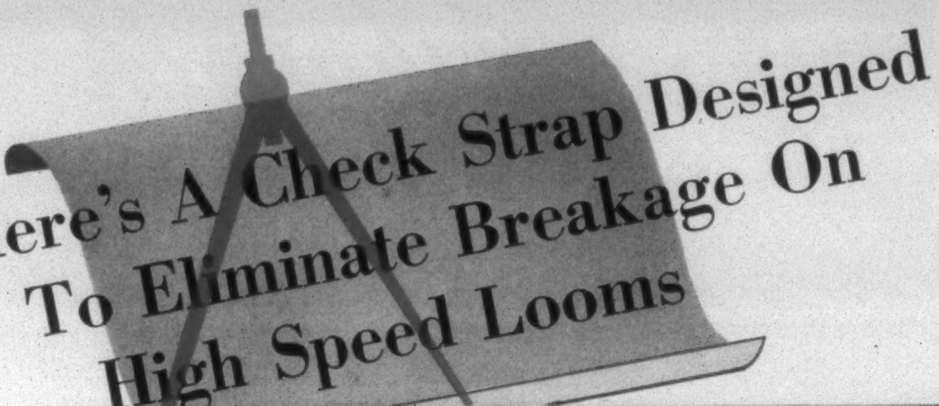
New, and Rebuilt, Single-Process Pickers

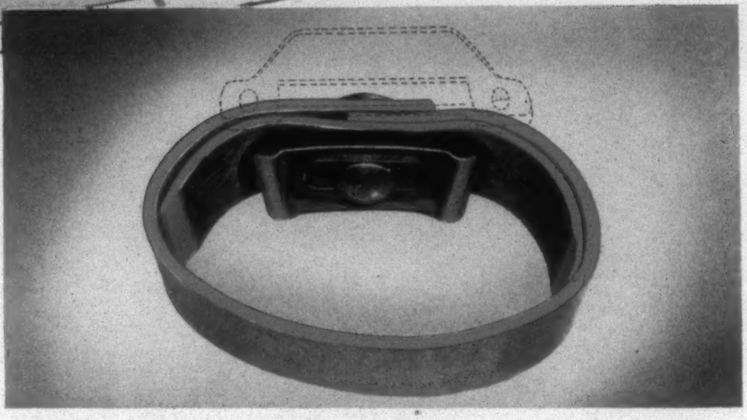
The Aldrich Synchronized Single Process Picking System has consistently produced more uniform card sliver than any other picking system.

Parts for Kitson Pickers Always in Stock for Immediate Delivery

AldricH MachinE WorkS
Greenwood, South Carolina

Here's A Check Strap Designed To Eliminate Breakage On High Speed Looms





The **SLIP-NOT** *Nuform* **VICTORY CHECK STRAP** with the **DOUBLE** helper

Just about nine times out of ten when straps must be removed from high speed looms, it is because the straps have broken . . . not worn out. That's why the SLIP-NOT BELTING CORPORATION designed a check strap with a DOUBLE helper which definitely eliminates a large percentage of breakage, prolongs the life of the strap, and gives perfect checking.

NOTE THESE ADDITIONAL FEATURES

This strap is installed exactly like the regular check strap. It is placed between the shuttle check and the check strap holder with the regular loom bolt. There are no extra parts to buy.

It not only takes some of the punishment from the stick but it takes all the sharp bending around the shuttle check.

The Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP with the double helper (Patent No. 2,374,042) is individually designed to your particular specifications.

The Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP with the double helper is made in left hand and right hand for Draper looms. (A special right hand Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP is available for the Crompton-Knowles S-6 loom.)

The Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP with the double helper is made of the same high quality SLIP-NOT hair leather as our regular Nuform Check Strap.

NOTE: The genuine Nuform VICTORY CHECK STRAP with the double helper is identified by its yellow colored top edge. Don't accept a substitute or an imitation.

SLIP-NOT
BELTING CORPORATION
KINGSPORT • TENNESSEE

Manufacturers and Distributors of Power Transmission Equipment

Ashworth
CARD CLOTHING

4 FACTORIES . . .

6 REPAIR SHOPS . . .

7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS . . .

4 FACTORIES in widely separated areas are insurance against local catastrophes and other circumstances beyond our control. They are your assurance of an uninterrupted supply.

6 REPAIR SHOPS in 6 major textile centers guarantee you prompt, convenient and efficient repair and reclothing service.

7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS, strategically located, (see signature) make Ashworth Products easier to get.

ASHWORTH CARD SURVEYS

Ask us about them. They improve the performance of your cards and enable you to schedule repairs to avoid shutdowns at inconvenient times.

ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

American Card Clothing Co. (Woolen Division)

Fall River *†‡ Worcester *‡ Philadelphia*†‡ Atlanta†‡
Greenville*†‡ Charlotte†‡ Dallas†‡ (Textile Supply Co.)
Factory* Repair Shop† Distributing Point‡

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk, Rayon and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery, Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes. Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire. Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire, Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed.

Textile America really "cottons" to

The new improved DAYCO COT

with fiber repellence PLUS

The "super" fiber repellence of the new Dayco Cot has millmen all over America talking! Listen: "Drastically cut time-outs for correcting ends-down and lap-ups" . . . "Already outlasted the type of cot we were using, and good for years more service" . . . "They spin perfect yarn right from the go, even on Monday morning startups" . . . "Save time for the mechanics—roll replacement is minimized."

Yes, the new Dayco Cot cuts ends-down and lap-ups, let's you run with minimum down-time. Gives cleaner yarn, too. Spins cotton, wool, blends, synthetic fibers. And for cot life —it even outlasts previous Dayco Cots, and that's going some! For the long pull—man your frames with Daycos for the years ahead. Ask your salesman or: **Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Div., Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.**

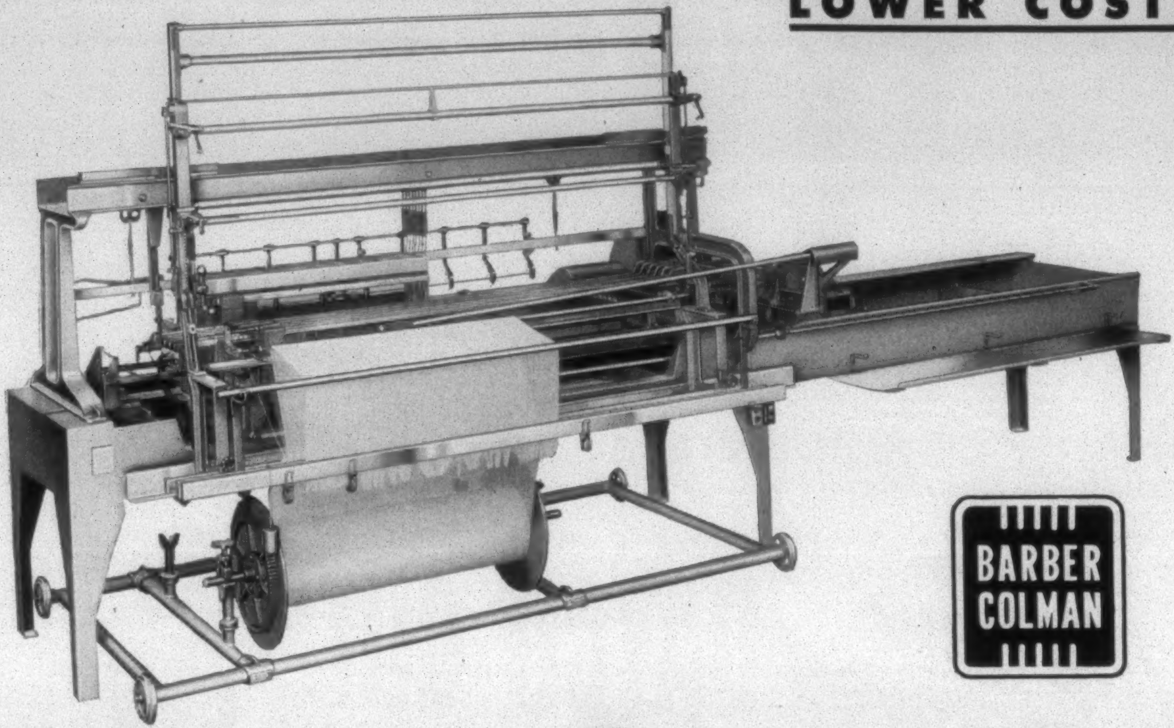
Who doesn't "cotton" *to cottons filled as nicely as this? Dayco Cots help cotton to blossom a second time in dresses like this for American women.*

Dayton Rubber

FASTER REPLACEMENT

STRAIGHTER WARPS

LOWER COSTS



BARBER COLMAN

BARBER-COLMAN MODEL E *Warp Drawing Machine*

The Model "E" Barber-Colman Warp Drawing Machine is designed to cover the needs of a wide variety of weaving mills. Manufacturers of shirtings, broadcloths, lawns, voiles, sateens, ginghams, dress goods, and sheetings, or mills running filament rayon, will find this particular model extremely suitable. Mills having a predominance of cam loom weaving, or whose cloth construction does not require more than 8 harness and 6 banks of stop motion, and where styles and patterns are frequently changed, will find this model exceptionally useful.

Field reports show up to 4500 Ends per Hour
Will draw warp from 10 to 300 ends per inch
Will draw from flat sheet or 1 x 1 lease
Will draw from single or double beam or split sheet
Will draw 1 x 1 lease in double beam or split sheet

Warp threads are drawn through drop wires, heddles and reed

IN ONE OPERATION

from a pre-determined draft

HARNESS FRAME LENGTHS

Size of Machine	Maximum Overall Length of Harness
48	54″
66	72″
86	92″

MACHINE CAPACITY

The Model "E" can be furnished in the following capacities at no difference in cost:
Reed, 8 Harness, 6 Banks of Drop Wires
Reed, 10 Harness, 4 Banks of Drop Wires
DROP WIRE CAPACITY: 9/32″ through 3/4″ wide

WILL DRAW

- Cotton Yarns
- Filament Yarns
- Spun Yarns
- Woolens and Worsteds
- Monofilaments

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U.S.A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND MUNICH, GERMANY

Cocker

1st's

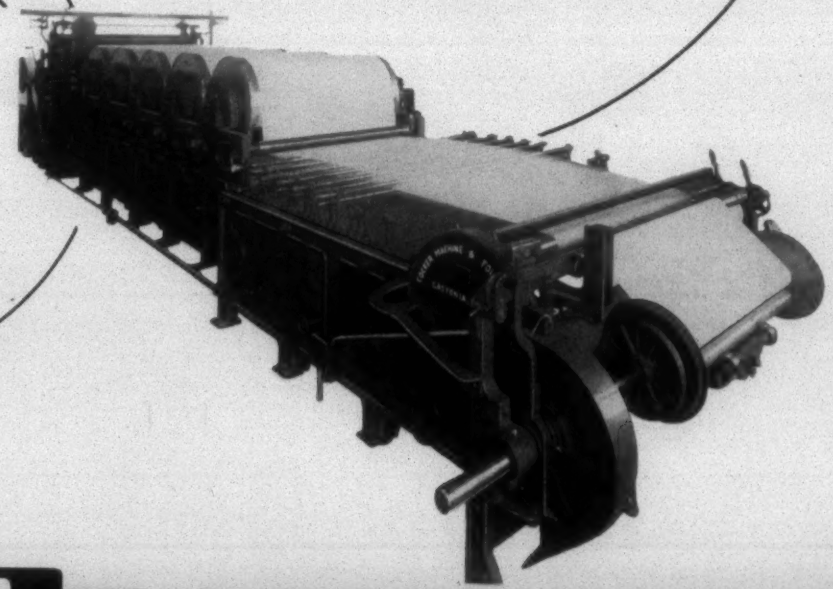
on slashers

The following improvements were first introduced on Cocker Slashers:

Individual Traps on each Cylinder
Rotary Packless Joints
Flexible Metal Hose Connections
Stainless Steel Cylinders
Variable Speed D.C. Drive.
Large Jacketed Stainless Steel Size Box with Large Diameter Stainless Steel Quetch Rolls
Cut Sproket Roller Chain Drive
First and only ones now using **Differential Friction Compensating Control, permitting High Speeds without heating of Friction**
Now first again with **New Type Friction permitting the putting of 20% to 25% more yarn on loom beam**

Cocker Slashers for Cotton, Rayon, Spuns, and all other type yarns have always been the most modern and efficient. It will pay you to investigate all the Cocker features.

For
Cotton
Rayon
Spuns
and other
Type Yarns



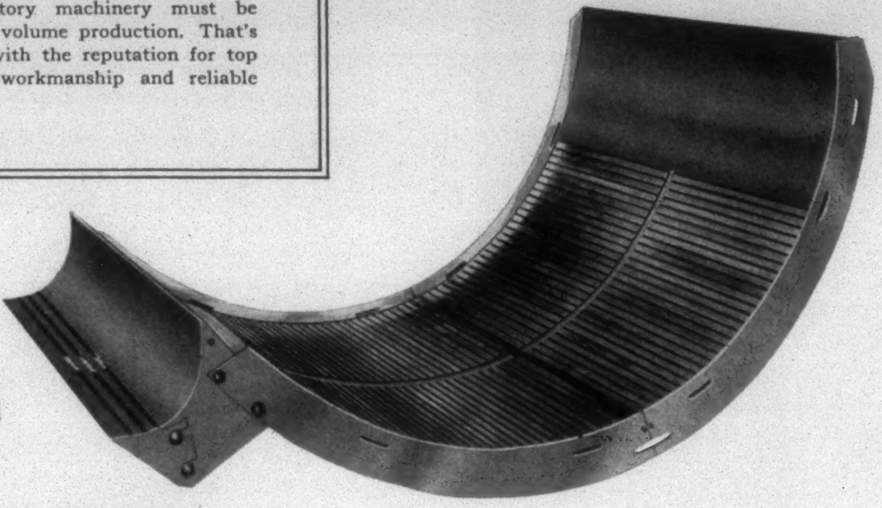
THE LEADER
COCKER
AROUND THE WORLD

Machine and Foundry Co., Gastonia, N. C.

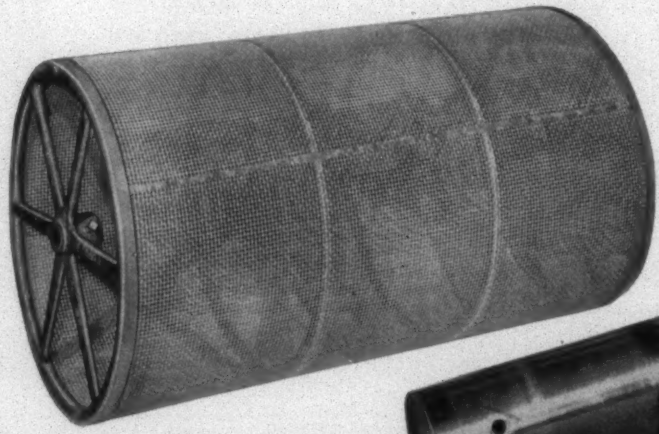
WORLD'S LARGEST DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF COMPLETE WARP PREPARATORY EQUIPMENT

MORE PRODUCTION AT LOWER COSTS with GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL PARTS

The quality and the profit of your end product starts at the beginning—where preparatory machinery must be geared for efficient, economical volume production. That's our job—a job for specialists with the reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service.

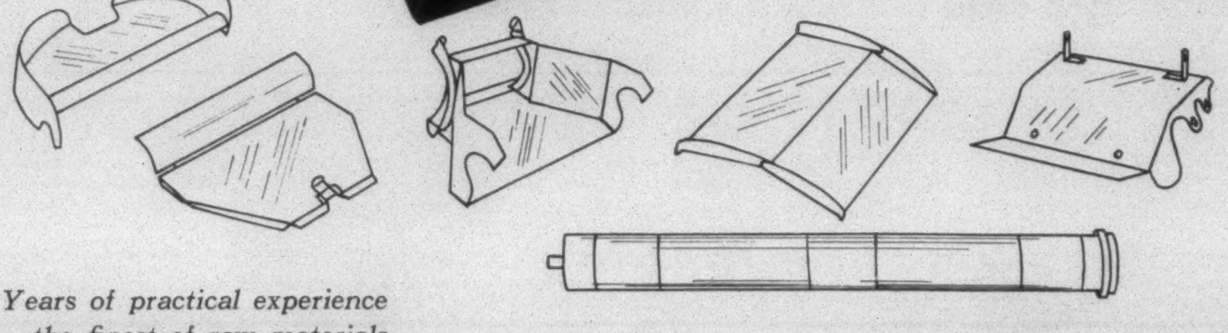


Standard type rib or perforated Card Screens are precision built on special jigs. Every screen is inspected and double checked for accuracy and tolerance.



Picker, Condenser and Waste Machine Screens of maximum strength and durability are constructed of the best materials available.

New and rebuilt Cylinders are dynamically balanced to reduce vibration to an absolute minimum.



Years of practical experience —the finest of raw materials —and precision machinery in the hands of skilled workmen go into every product.

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, Inc.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA
A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS

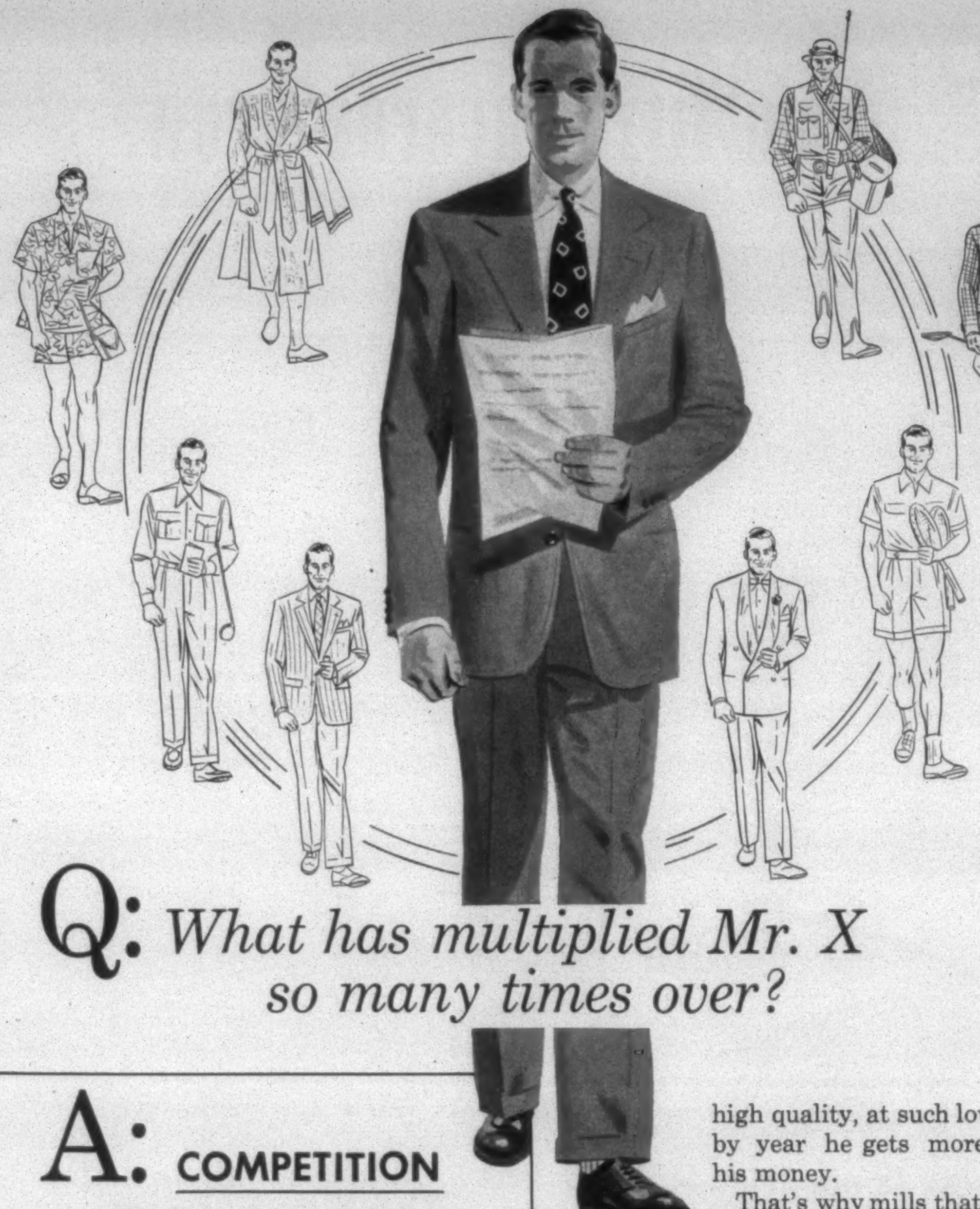
"...from little acorns grow."

1931 1951

In this our twentieth anniversary year, may we express to our friends in the textile industry, our heartfelt thanks and our humble appreciation for your friendship, understanding and loyal support that has made our growth possible. To you we are sincerely grateful.

Meadows
MANUFACTURING COMPANY
ATLANTA

QUALITY...BACKED BY A DESIRE TO PLEASE



Q: *What has multiplied Mr. X so many times over?*

A: COMPETITION

. . . which always begins in the Weaveroom

Time was, and not so long ago, when the average male clothing customer had one suit. He was wealthy if he was a "two-suiter."

And what has made him what he is today . . . a multiple-customer, and the best-dressed average citizen of any country in the world? *Competition* . . . which has brought the cost of a well-rounded wardrobe down within his reach, *and kept it there.* And that means looms that weave fabrics of such high quality, at such low cost, that year by year he gets more and more for his money.

That's why mills that are successfully competitive in today's highly fashion-fickle markets are those with thoroughly modernized weaverooms. And in these weaverooms are versatile, convertible C&K Call Box Looms, maintained at top operating efficiency with Certified C&K Loom Parts. *Now take note of this:* In the unmatched versatility of C&K Looms, if you have not explored it thoroughly, you may literally find "the acre of diamonds in your own back yard."

C&K
A Loom for every Woven Fabric

This "Invisible Trademark" Stands Back of the Trademarks of the World's Finest Woven Fabrics

Crompton & Knowles LOOM WORKS

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

Philadelphia, Pa. • Charlotte, N. C. • Allentown, Pa. • Crompton & Knowles Jacquard & Supply Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

look
what
GOSSETT
is now
doing!

CONVERTING 10" and 12" COMBER, CARD and DRAWING FRAME COILERS TO 14" or 15" SIZE

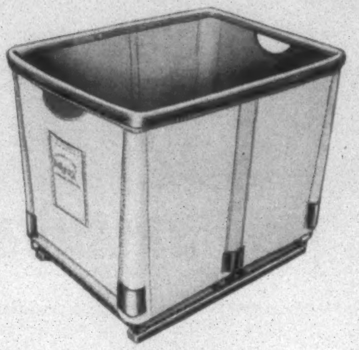
write or
wire for
full particulars
and estimated
cost

After many months of research and testing, GOSSETT technicians solved the problem . . . how to convert 10" and 12" comber, card and drawing frame coilers to a 14" or 15" size and do it at an amazing low cost.

What's more . . . this startling innovation has proven its worth. The first coilers which we converted to a 14" size are now in a number of leading Southern textile mills where substantial increases are being shown.

B. W. GOSSETT, President
E. C. MASON, Sales Manager
D. W. SMITH, N. C.-Va. Representative

GOSSETT MACHINE WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA



NO. 40-638
DOFF BASKET

NO. 10-214
FLAT SHIPPING BAG

NO. 40-600
SQUARE BASKET

NO. 40-740
TRUCK

DANDUX FINER BASKETS, BAGS, TRUCKS . . .
longer lasting efficiency from spinning to weaving

From proven mill performance – Dandux means superior quality in practical terms of greater durability . . . in lighter, smoother, easier to use canvas handling equipment . . . Special equipment to meet your special needs, too . . . Also available in snagless Glosstex.

C. R. DANIELS, INC.
121 E. Third St., Charlotte 2, N. C.
9 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis 8, Mo.

DANDUX

PAPER

AND PAPER PRODUCTS

FOR ALL PURPOSES IN INDUSTRY

PACKAGING GOVERNMENT ORDERS

. . . Our connections with the outstanding paper mills of the country enable us to obtain papers that meet the most exacting government specifications.

WATERPROOF CASE LINERS

Made of approved papers, to your own dimensions, in our own converting plant.

A complete service to industrial users

CONSULT OUR NEAREST BRANCH

HENLEY PAPER COMPANY

HIGH POINT • CHARLOTTE • GASTONIA • ASHEVILLE
SOMERVILLE-SEYBOLD DIVISION, ATLANTA

3-Star
LEATHER BELTING

Higher Horsepower Transmission . . .
Insures Maximum Machine Production!

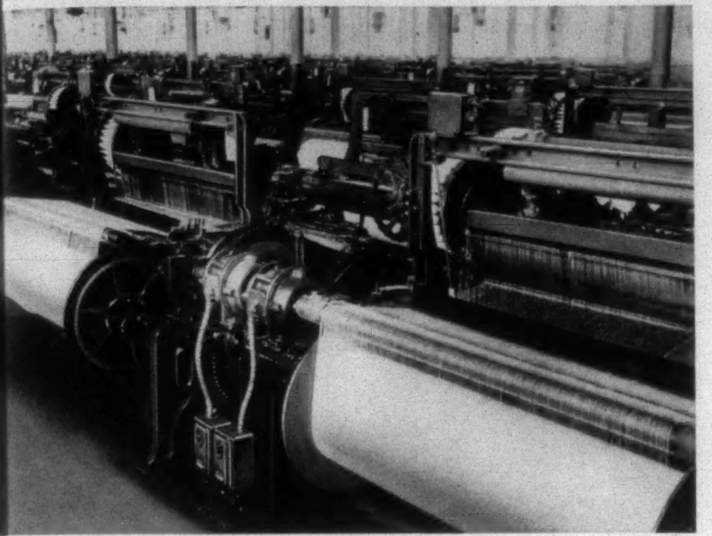
CHARLOTTE 3-STAR Leather Belting is specifically designed to meet the power transmission problems of the textile mill. It possesses higher horsepower capacity, greater frictional qualities and will better absorb shock loads and overloads than ordinary belting. Made only from the center cuts of top quality hides . . . specially tanned, curried and constructed . . . 3-STAR Belting has proved its higher efficiency and longer life in many of America's leading textile mills. A test in *your* mill will prove that it can increase *your* unit production at lower power cost.

CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY
CHARLOTTE N.C.

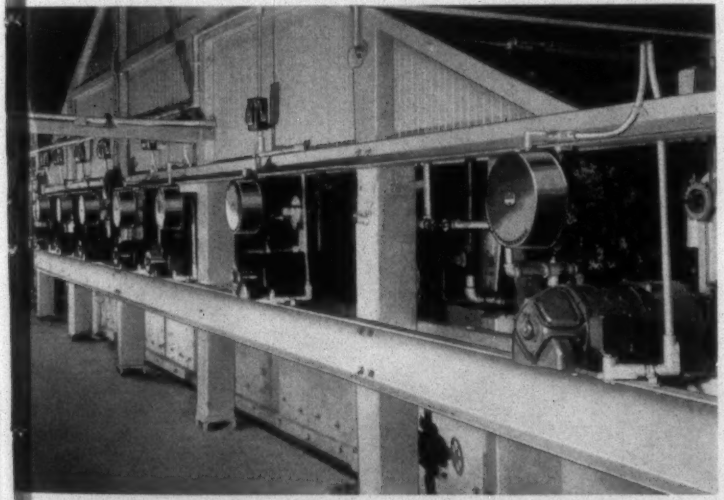
CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY
Charlotte, North Carolina
SINCE 1894

CUTLER-HAMMER

MOTOR CONTROL FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY



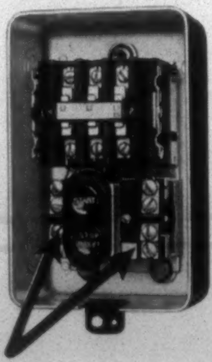
for a **LARGE GEORGIA MILL.** Cutler-Hammer Loom Switches mounted on double pedestals in the weave room of a well known Georgia mill.



for **EDDYSTONE.** Cutler-Hammer Dancer Roll Rheostats and Transfer Switches are used on soaper range in this great Pennsylvania textile mill.

CUTLER-HAMMER EUTECTIC ELEMENT OVERLOAD PROTECTION

One of the most ingenious and useful inventions of all time, Cutler-Hammer Eutectic Element Overload Protection accurately duplicates, measures and responds to heating effect produced within the motor. The world's most widely used and the world's most dependable motor overload protection, not only permits the motor to work *closer* to capacity in all cases but to do so in perfect safety. A standard feature of Cutler-Hammer Control.

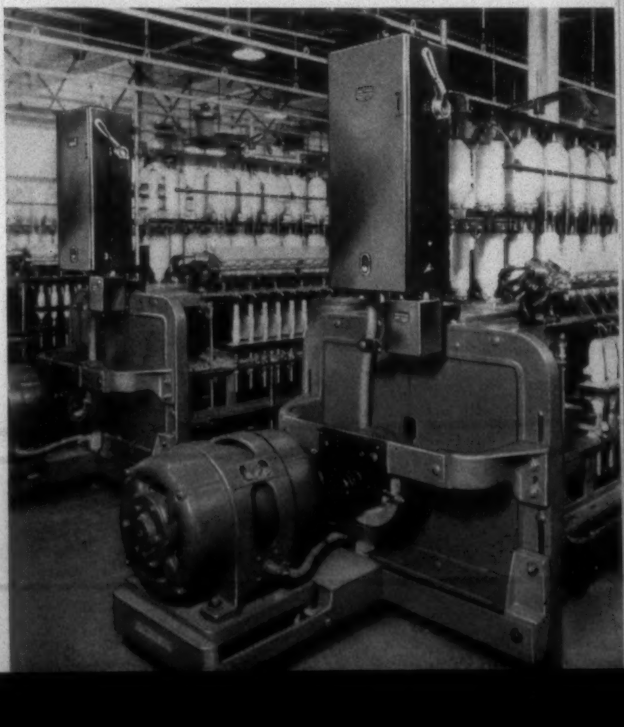


Two things wise management selects carefully

What a foreman is to a crew of workmen, Motor Control is to motors and machines. *Good* Motor Control insures that motorized machines are started properly, sees to it that these machines keep running at the peak of their productive capacities, yet prevents overloading that would lead to breakdown and exasperating, costly delays. And wise management selects *neither* Supervision *nor* Motor Control carelessly, but insists upon the best it is possible to get. 59 years of pioneering specialization in the design and construction of Motor Control has given Cutler-Hammer Motor Control a world wide reputation for performance and dependability. And whether you make exhaustive comparisons for yourself or profit by the experience of other leaders in the industry, your search for the best will lead to but one choice. CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.

CUTLER·HAMMER
MOTOR CONTROL
C·H

at **GREENWOOD.** Cutler-Hammer Starters and Shipper Rod Switches on motors operating these spinning frames in the Mathews Plant, Greenwood Mills.



A CARD IS NO BETTER THAN ITS

CARD CLOTHING

That's why a relatively small investment in Tuffer Card Clothing gives such a handsome return. Its uniform, precise construction permits the carder to make the most of his skill and get **full production** from the carding machines.

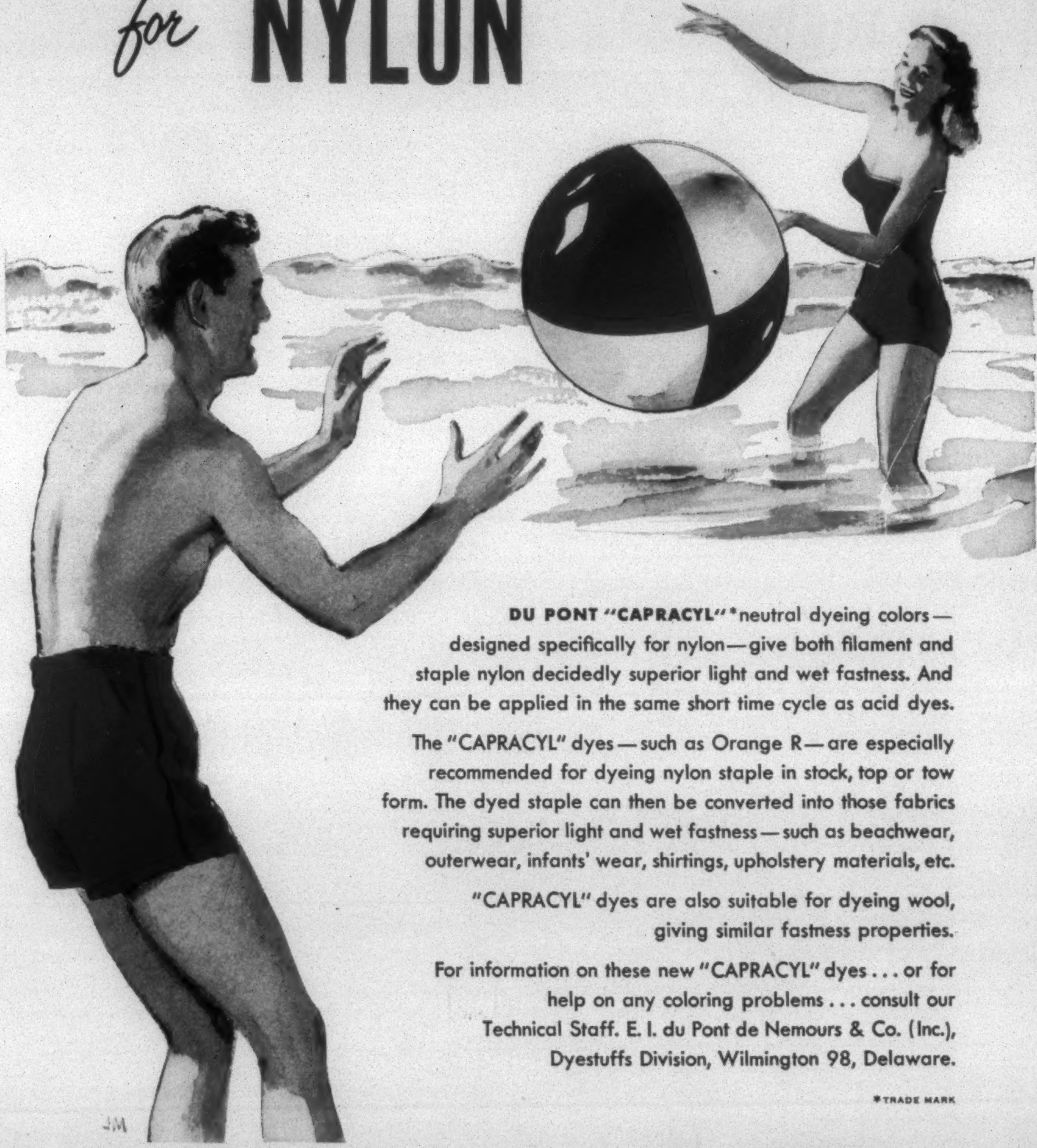
Tuffer is the **proved** card clothing . . . proved in woolen and cotton mills throughout the industry. Specify it on your next order . . . let it prove itself on your cards.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO. WORCESTER 8, MASSACHUSETTS
Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga. and Gastonia, N. C.
Branches: Philadelphia, Pa. and Blanco, Texas *Direct Representation in Canada* A-2

TUFFER CARD CLOTHING

IMPROVES PRODUCTION ALL ALONG THE LINE

Superior light and wet fastness for NYLON



DU PONT "CAPRACYL"*neutral dyeing colors—designed specifically for nylon—give both filament and staple nylon decidedly superior light and wet fastness. And they can be applied in the same short time cycle as acid dyes.

The "CAPRACYL" dyes—such as Orange R—are especially recommended for dyeing nylon staple in stock, top or tow form. The dyed staple can then be converted into those fabrics requiring superior light and wet fastness—such as beachwear, outerwear, infants' wear, shirtings, upholstery materials, etc.

"CAPRACYL" dyes are also suitable for dyeing wool, giving similar fastness properties.

For information on these new "CAPRACYL" dyes . . . or for help on any coloring problems . . . consult our Technical Staff. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Dyestuffs Division, Wilmington 98, Delaware.

*TRADE MARK

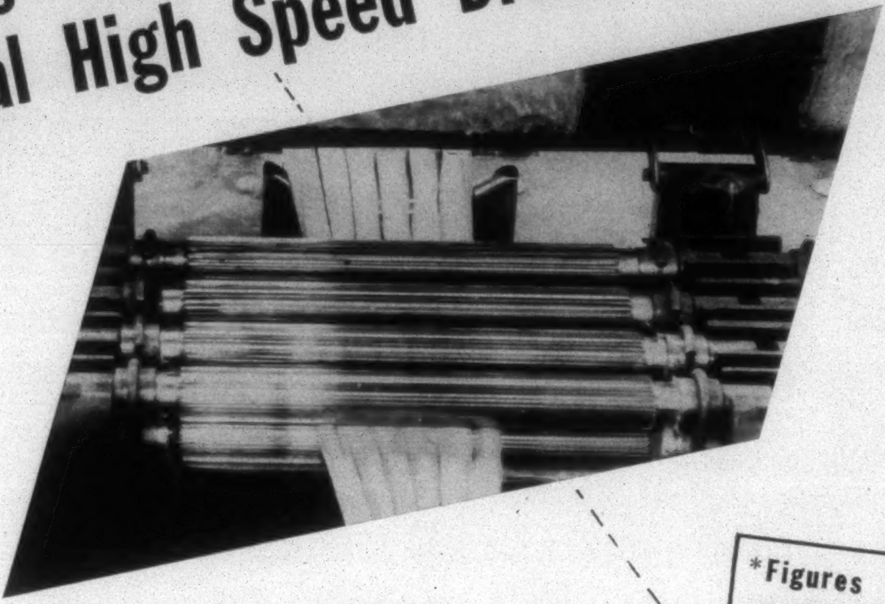
DU PONT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Du Pont Dyestuffs

BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING . . . *THROUGH CHEMISTRY*

Facts* About the Performance of Ideal High Speed Drawing Rolls**



*Figures Compiled from Records Submitted by Mill Men in Response to a Recent Questionnaire.

Mill men who operate many hundreds of Ideal High Speed Ball Bearing Drawing Rolls report great increases in production per unit, reduced maintenance and upkeep, and greatly improved quality of sliver and finished yarn. Most of these figures came from leading mills and their comparisons are against the best equipment previously obtainable.

Greater Production Per Drawing Head

The mill operators report that 3 Ideal Units produce slightly more poundage than was formerly produced on 5 Conventional units . . . with a corresponding saving in labor costs and in badly needed floor space.

Reduced Maintenance and Upkeep

Reports show overall reduction of 58.3% in maintenance cost . . . due to reduced power consumption and the elimination of frequent taking down, cleaning, reconditioning, scouring, removing burrs, and constant oiling and adjustments.

Greatly Improved Quality

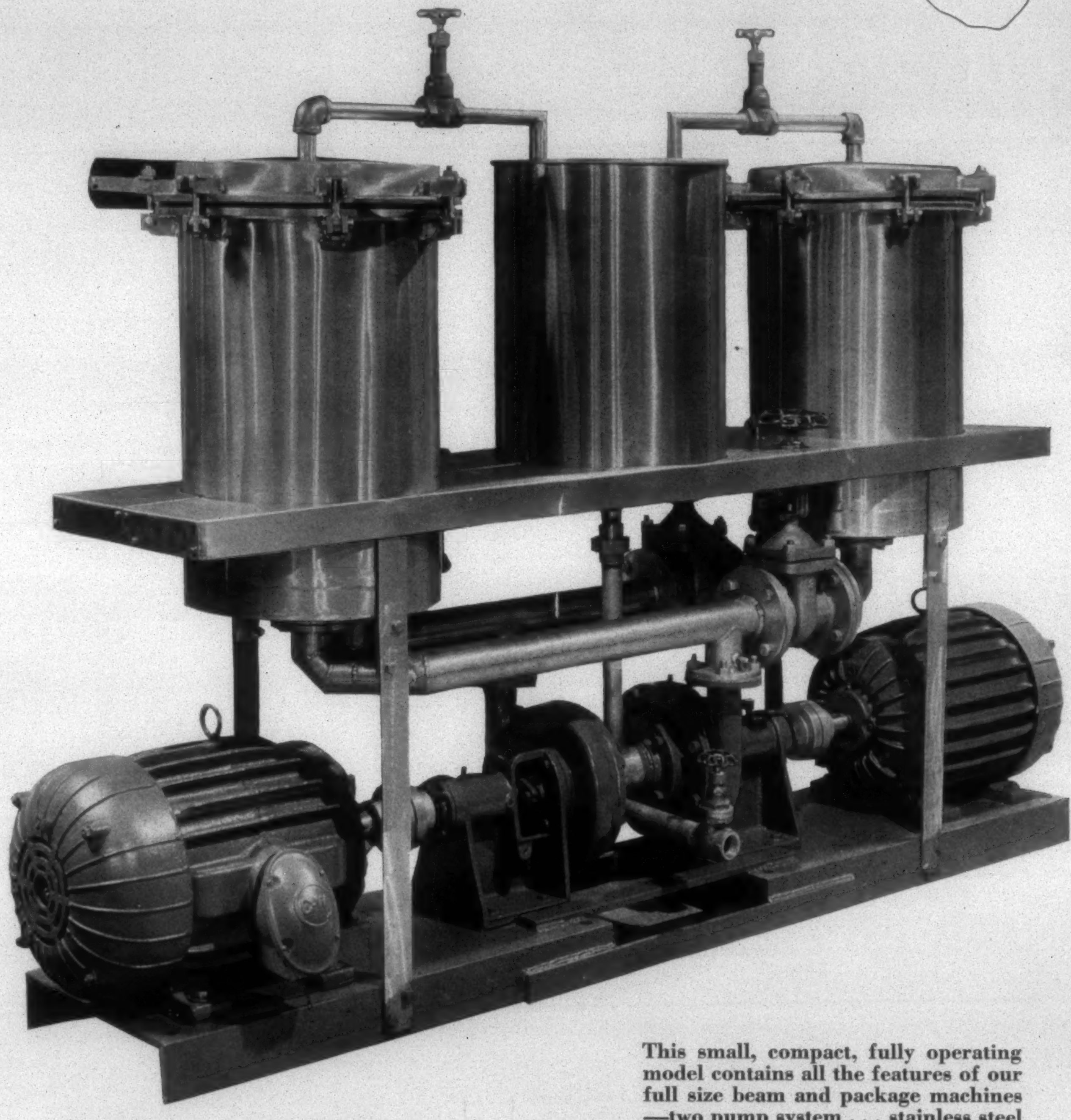
Reports note a 7.4% improvement in breaking strength, 26.9% reduction in variation of drawing sliver, 20.5% reduction in variation of yarn, 7.5% fewer ends down on fly frames, and 27.5% fewer ends down on spinning frames. These results are even more impressive because most mills report using single process drawing in place of previous 2 process.

Ideal Drawing Rolls out-perform and outlast ordinary rolls. If your drawing rolls are wearing out, switch to Ideal's.

Ideal Industries, Inc.
Bessemer City, N. C.

**Patented

HERE'S A HANDY MACHINE FOR TESTING SAMPLE LOTS IN THE DYE HOUSE

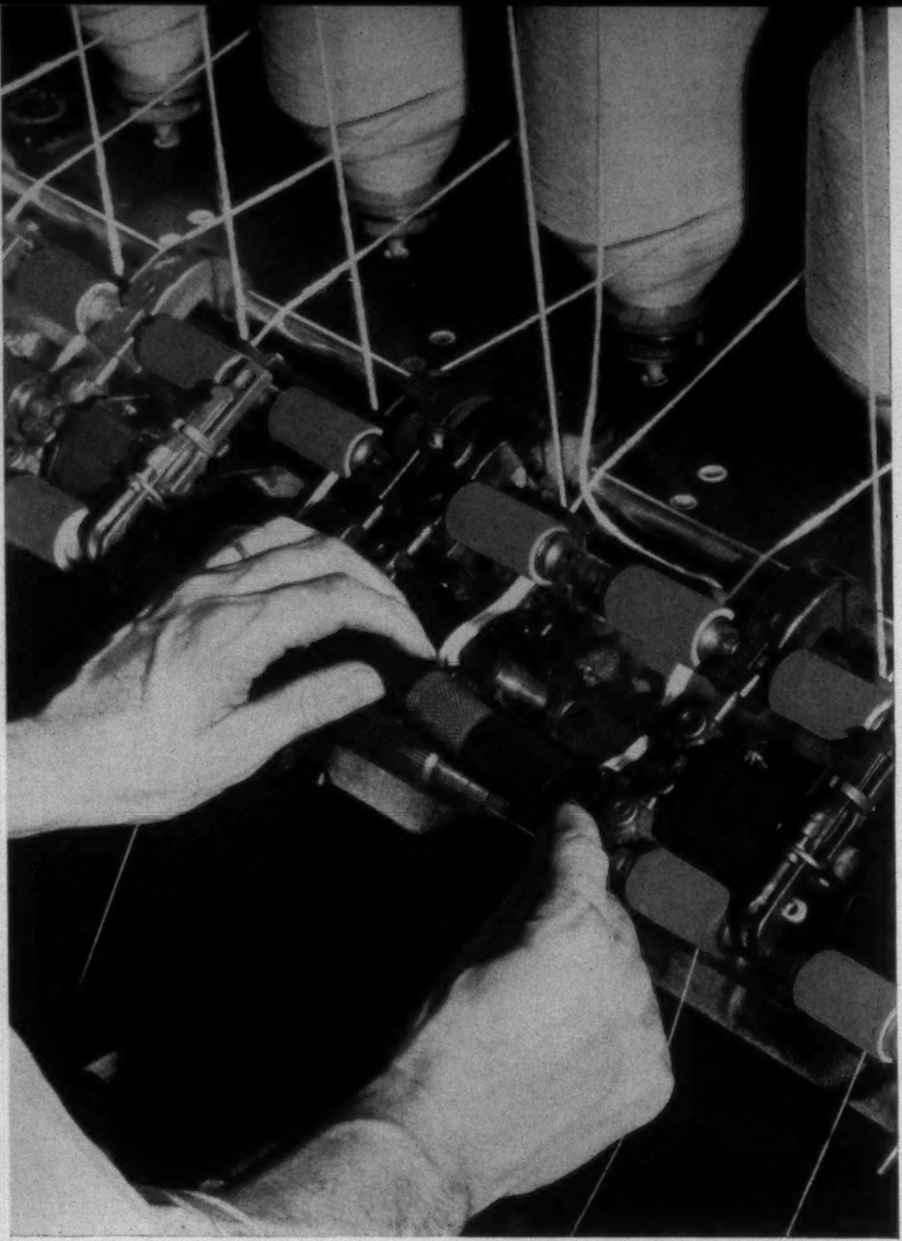


This small, compact, fully operating model contains all the features of our full size beam and package machines —two pump system . . . stainless steel construction . . . direct piping system . . . greater dyeing efficiency. By using it to run sample lots of dyed yarns, you will save time and expense in the elimination of dyeing problems before they become acute. The savings in your dyeing process will equal the initial cost in a very short while. Why not investigate the savings possible in your plant?

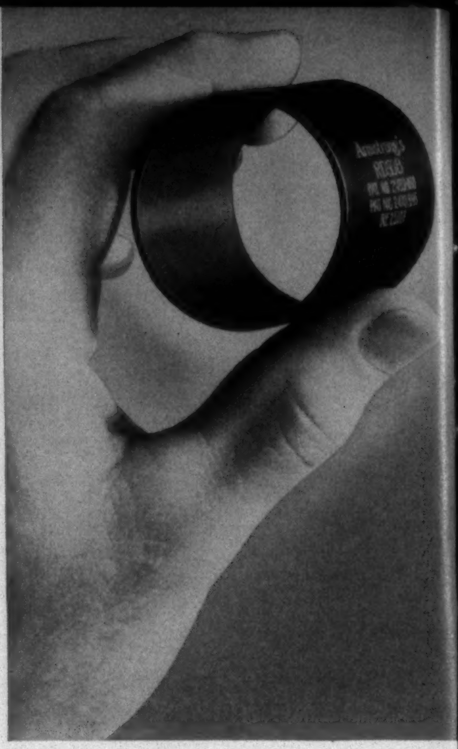
Burlington ENGINEERING COMPANY, INC.

TELEPHONE 6-4478, BURLINGTON, N.C.

GRAHAM, N.C. ■



LONGER LIFE: Accotex Aprons reduce replacement costs. On single apron and most double apron frames they will give six to eight years and more of continuous service in two-shift operation. Long life is uniform from apron to apron, too.



NO SEAMS: Look at any Armstrong's Accotex Apron, inside and out. You'll see it has no seams to crack or break, no seams to cause irregularities in the yarn. Barring accidental damage, Accotex Aprons give years of trouble-free service.

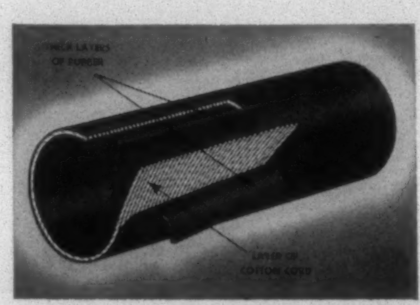
OIL RESISTANT: Accotex Aprons don't absorb oil, or soften from exposure to oils, dyes, and commonly used textile solvents. They won't sweat under any mill condition. Consequently, they have no tendency to pick up lint.

SUPER FLEXIBLE: NO-750 Accotex Apron is especially made for single apron frames. Very flexible, it hugs the nose bar tightly, insuring smooth slip-roll action.

SATIN FINISH: Rub your fingers across the surface of an Armstrong's Accotex Apron. You'll discover it feels smooth as satin. Each Accotex Apro you buy is ground to the exact thickness you specify and given a patente treatment that provides a smooth, clean-running, and scuff-resistant surface

Get years of continuous service from this performance-proved apron

The one positive proof of durability is found in actual service—and Armstrong's Accotex® Aprons have *years* of that kind of proof behind them. Reports of 7 and 8 years of service on two-shift operation now are coming in from an increasing number of mills. That's real proof that the Accotex Apron that helps you get the most out of your long-draft equipment is also the apron that gives you the most for your apron dollar.



Why? The answer is found in the patented construction of this remarkable apron. Accotex Aprons are made in three special-function layers. The inside layer is a seamless tube of synthetic rubber especially formulated to resist the abrasion of running over the nose bar.

The outer layer—also seamless—is made of a synthetic rubber that will stay smooth and resilient throughout years of continuous spinning. Between these seamless layers are strong cords that absolutely prevent stretching o curled edges.

Vulcanized together, these thre layers make an efficient and long-lasting apron. For example, in a Georgi mill a set of Armstrong's NO-700 Accotex Aprons ran two shifts continuously for eight years!

If you are not getting this kind o service from the aprons now on you frames, see your Armstrong representative. He can show you the Accotex Apron best suited to your frames. Call him today or write Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8209 Arch Street, Lancaster, Penna. Available for sale in export markets.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX APRONS

one of Armstrong's complete line of textile mill supplies

Always Uniform

Unvarying quality never just happens . . . in matches or starch. The reputation for dependability of Victor Mill Starch is protected every step of the way . . . from formula to finished product.

That's why Victor has long been called "The Weaver's Friend" in mills known for high production.

For good penetration, strong warps, less shedding . . . rely on Victor Mill and the trusted Keever man who serves you.

TEXTILE SALES DIVISION
1200 WOODSIDE BUILDING
GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
Charles C. Switzer, Manager

THE KEEVER STARCH CO. ★ GENERAL OFFICES ★ COLUMBUS 15, OHIO

Corn, wheat and other grain products for industry since 1898

"Tycol Acylkup keeps bearings running cool... does not emulsify with water"

That's right! Tycol Acylkup Grease withstands heavy unit pressures . . . resists emulsification with water. It is easily applied by grease gun or central system.

Further, Tycol Acylkup Grease contains a high grade paraffin base cylinder oil that steps up bearing efficiency and assures increased bearing life. Protection against wear is long-lasting. Your nearest Tide Water Associated Office will be glad to give you complete information. Call or wire today.

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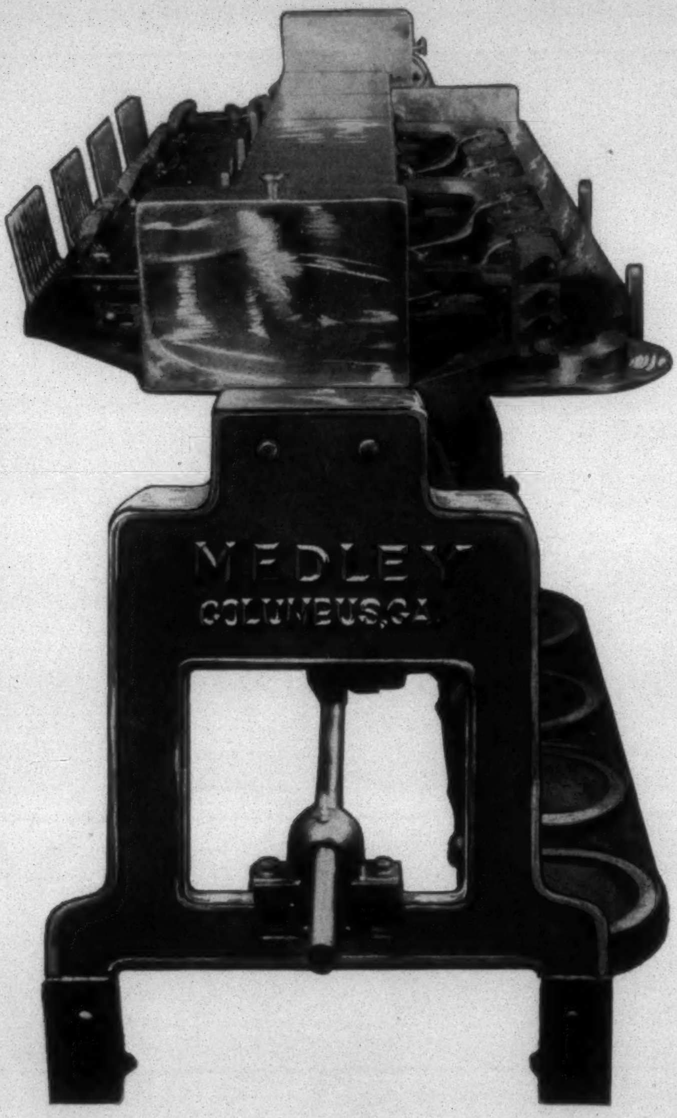
17 BATTERY PLACE - NEW YORK 4, N. Y.

SEND FOR A FREE COPY OF "TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED LUBRICANIA"

LOOK TO THINE DRAWINGS!



This admonition given over 200 years ago is more significant than ever. Competition is demanding an ever increasing standard of quality. Your quality can be improved at the drawing frame at less cost than at any other place in the mill.

Let us send a technician to your mill for a detailed discussion of this important subject.

MEDLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.

HOME OFFICE

400 THIRTY-SECOND STREET •-• COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Step up your weaveroom efficiency

with this CW in

HOUGHTO-SIZE CW . . .

Add to starch and water for a cost-saving size that gives a stronger free-running warp!

When you see "CW" after Houghto-Size you can be sure you're getting a warp sizing compound that gives you improved weaving results . . . and a new low in kettle cost! All you do is add Houghto-Size CW to starch and water—no other ingredients required.

GET SLEEKER, SLICKER WARPS

With these three ingredients you produce a sizing agent that combines an all-in-one softener, binder and plasticizer. It leaves a slick coating on the warp . . . makes it smoother, more weavable . . . keeps it from sticking to dry-cans!

GET RISING WEAVE ROOM EFFICIENCY

You'll find highly concentrated Houghto-Size CW assures you of strong, elastic warps. Loom efficiency will rise. Loom stoppage will decrease substantially.

GET FULL INFORMATION PROMPTLY

Write or call E. F. Houghton & Co., 303 W. Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia 33, Pa. for further information and prices on the new Houghto-Size CW. We'll include our illustrated bulletin, "Step Up Warp Sizing Efficiency" which describes our complete warp size check-up service available to Houghton customers.

SPECIAL

If sizing is your responsibility, a request on your mill's letterhead will bring you free of charge a copy of Houghton's 160 Page "Handbook on Cotton Warp Sizing".

HOUGHTO-SIZE CW

. . . product of

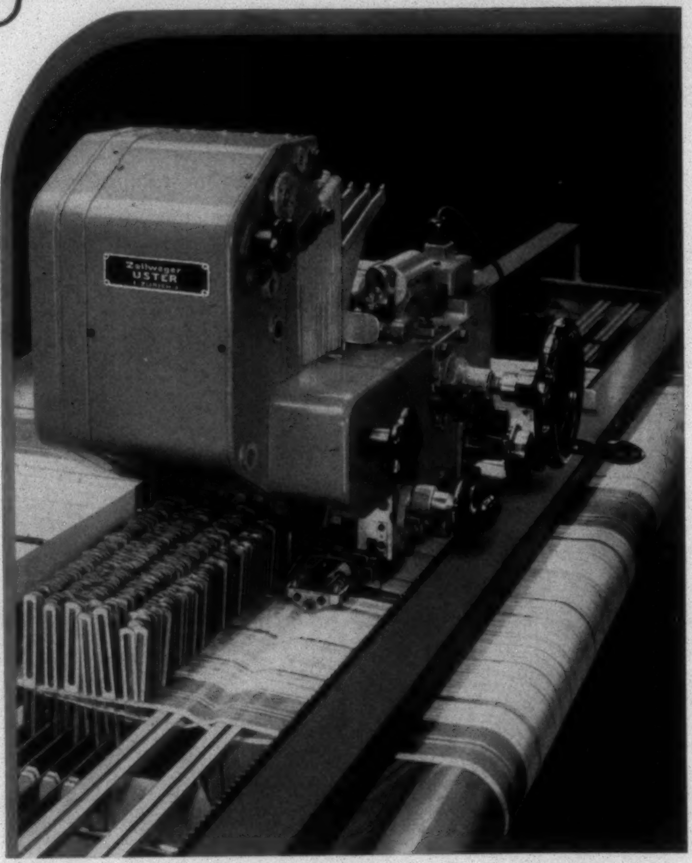
E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.

PHILADELPHIA · CHICAGO · DETROIT · SAN FRANCISCO

Ready to give you on-the-job service . . .

ANNOUNCING THE USTER DROPPER

Pins up to 18,000 open drop wires per hour



The Uster Dropper Pinning Machine completes the job 10 to 15 times faster than hand pinning and saves hours of labor and loom-down time. Interchangeable magazines permit it to pin from 1 to 12 banks of open drop wires at 300 per minute.

Makes Open Drops Practical

The Uster Dropper makes it possible for weavers to enjoy the many well-known advantages of open drops without suffering loss of loom production.

Pins Portable or Stationary

Although usually used for pinning on the loom, the Uster Dropper can be used with equal efficiency for stationary pinning away from the loom.

Let us show you how the Uster Dropper can save you hours of labor and down time and permit you to fully enjoy the economy of open drop wires.

In Canada: Hugh Williams & Co., 47 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ontario

USTER CORPORATION • 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.
Sales Offices: Boston—Philadelphia—Atlanta

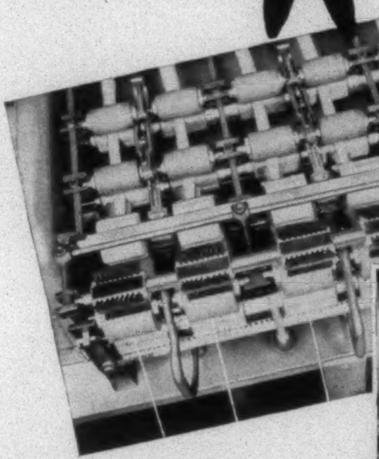
It processes worsted, worsted and synthetic blends

It reduces the number of processes required

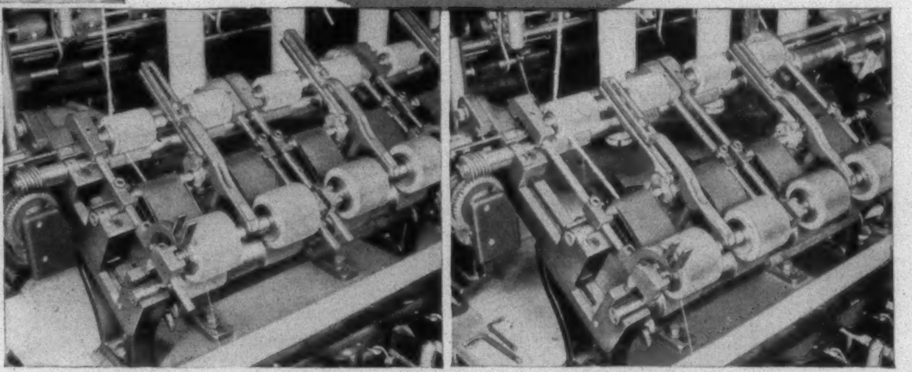
It saves money . . . produces quality yarn

. . . *it's the*

AMERICAN SYSTEM



Close-up of Super-Draft Roving frame showing bottom rolls, top rolls, back bars, aprons, cradles, etc., as assembled for operation on the American System.



Close-up of Spinning frame bottom rolls, top rolls, back bars, aprons, cradles, etc., showing rolls set to (left) close setting for shorter staple lengths and (right) open setting for longer staple lengths.

The Whitin-developed American System for processing worsted, and worsted and synthetic blends is a highly flexible, economical and efficient system for processing quality yarns. The outstanding characteristic of this new system is the sharp reduction in the number of processes required — sometimes as much as 50% — with a consequent reduction in the number of machines needed.

Specially designed aprons for both roving and spinning assure more accurate fiber control and permit the use of much higher drafts. Roll stand settings are also increased to allow the drafting of longer fibers. The system will process fibers from 1½ inch up to 7 inch staple and worsted counts up to and including 40's.

The American System can be supplied on new equipment or applied to both roving and spinning frames as a changeover on most American-made machines. In either case, it permits a material reduction in machine investment, saves floor space and cuts operating costs.

Write today for illustrated folder giving additional information about The American System.

Whitin MACHINE WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ATLANTA, GA. • SPARTANBURG, S. C. • DEXTER, ME.

How Much Per Traveler-Pound?

The true test of a traveler is the number of pounds of top quality yarn which can be spun or twisted with it before it wears out. The more yarn produced, the lower your cost per traveler-pound.

Millmen who keep a sharp eye on production costs always judge travelers on this traveler-pound rating. And that's why so many choose Victor Travelers for spinning or twisting.

Victors consistently cost less per traveler-pound for two reasons. First, because there are no better travelers made, by any test of quality and uniformity. Second, because Victor Service Engineers, all mill-trained men, can quickly grasp your special problems, and come up with the right answer.

They can not only recommend the *right* traveler, but can often make other suggestions for improving your quality and production,—whether you are running conventional fibers, synthetics, or blends.

Plan now to talk to a Victor man about your costs per traveler-pound. Write, wire, or phone the nearest Victor office . . . for prompt service.

Keep a Step ahead with

VICTOR Ring Travelers

VICTOR RING TRAVELER COMPANY

PROVIDENCE, R. I. . . . . 20 Mathewson St. . . . . Tel. Dexter 1-0737

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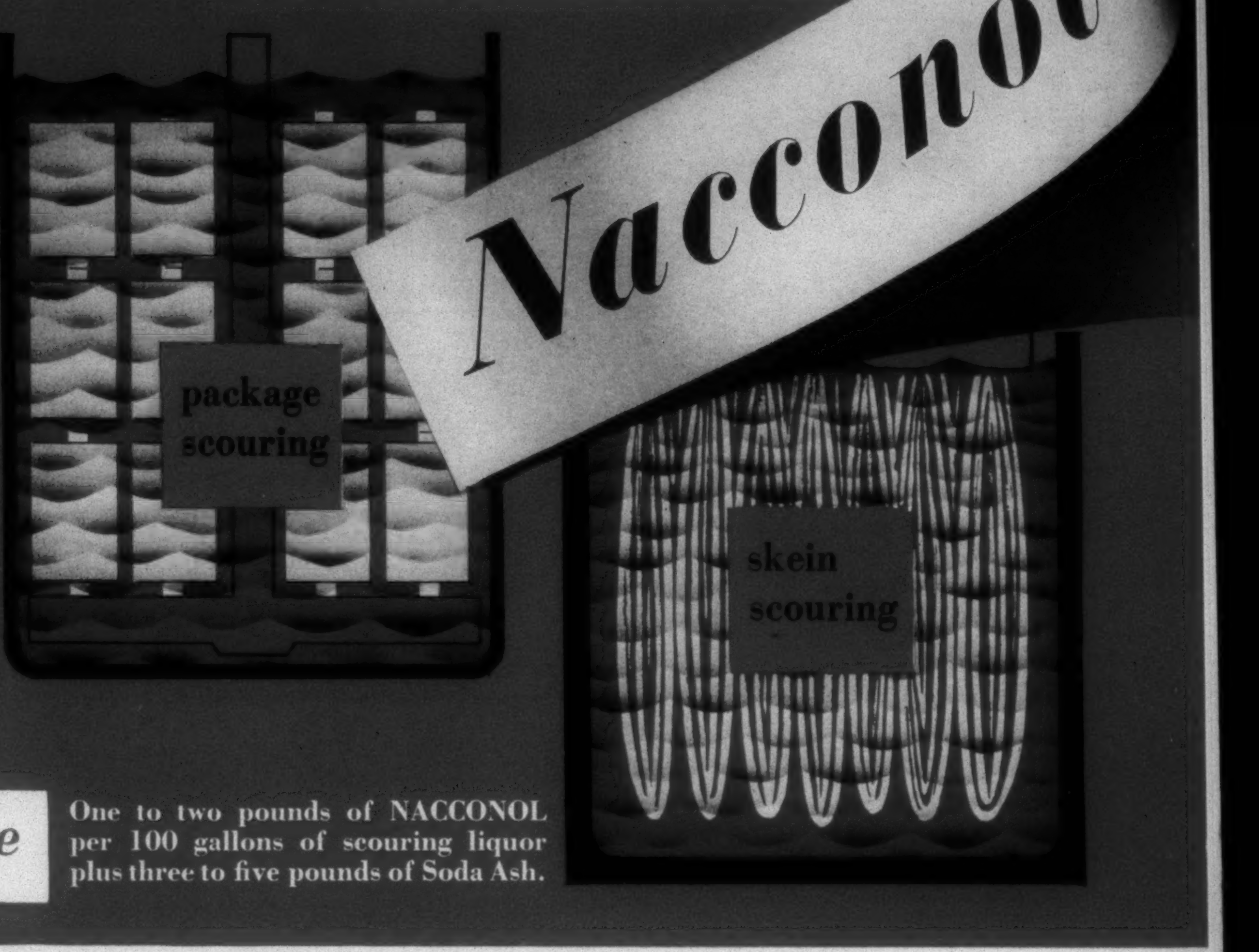
for cotton yarn scouring add



use One to two pounds of NACCONOL per 100 gallons of scouring liquor plus three to five pounds of Soda Ash.

get **Cleaner, freer rinsing cotton with a better bottom for dyeing.**

You'll speed up scouring and do a better printing or dye job, if you switch to NACCONOL in your mill. For better quality at lower cost all along the line specify NACCONOL. Write, wire or phone our nearest office for a quote on your needs.

NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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*Reg. U. S. Pat. O

Goes to the SOURCE of BAD SMELLS!

F & E

Disinfects while Deodorizing

F & E kills many types of bacteria which cause disgusting odors. At the same time it transforms noxious vapors into a pleasant, agreeable atmosphere tinged with the invigorating scent of eucalyptus.

USE F & E SOLUTION around toilets and urinals . . . for flushing garbage receptacles and sick room accessories . . . for dressing room benches and lockers . . . wherever agreeable, high-speed deodorization is required.

Write for Folder FE-F745

Dependable DOLGE
WESTPORT, CONNECTICUT

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Good Will & Peace

WHEN we plan a trip to Canada, we never think of our neighbor to the north as a foreign country. We don't need any passports—only some identification so that our own immigration officers will let us across the border on the way home.

And the Canadians feel almost that way about the United States. When Britain stood alone against Hitler after the fall of France in World War II, it was to the United States that the Canadians looked for protection in a world gone suddenly mad.

This harmony between the United States and Canada is unique in world history. For more than 100 years there have been no forts guarding the 4,000-mile border. The few fortifications that existed in Colonial days either have fallen in ruins or been turned into parks which give pleasure to all comers. A Canadian in New York City may visit any spot open to American visitors. A New Yorker in Quebec may wander around the citadel with a guide to show him points of interest.

The chief reason for the harmony between the United States and Canada is that the two nations trust each other to keep the peace. It would never occur either to a Canadian or to an American that a war-like "invasion" was being planned across the border. But they know that if either country were invaded by an enemy, Canadian and American troops would soon be fighting side by side. The feeling is so deep that it doesn't need any treaty to express it. Last year U. S. companies invested $167,000,000 in Canada without any fear that a dictator would confiscate it. The Canadians welcomed the investments, knowing that the business operations would be carried on under Canadian law, without any interference from Washington.

This mutual friendship and cooperation between our two countries is proof that people as individuals, groups and nations can live in peace and harmony when, with freedom and democracy as their common goal, they sincerely want to do so.

If two countries can live side by side in such friendship, surely individuals can do the same. Families who know their neighbors are men of good will are not suspicious regarding the boundary lines of their property. Employers and employees who see that their mutual interest lies in the profitable operation of their company on a fair basis for investors, management, and the public, have nothing to quarrel about. —*Borden News,* Borden Mills, Inc.

Determine The Real Cause

IN OUR battle against accidents it is going to be necessary for us all to be fair and realistic if we are to accomplish our goal. We recognize that all of us—mill management, employees and everybody concerned—must do our part in correcting hazardous conditions and not engaging in unsafe practices on the job. We must all learn the right and safe way to do everything and avoid the wrong way in actual practice.

In reviewing accident records, it is apparent that some disabilities have been charged against accidents in the plant which do not rightfully belong there. Industrial accidents do not cover ailments and disabilities which have no true connection with the work inside the plants. When a person performs his normal duties in a normal way and feels a pain somewhere, that does not mean that he has had an accident. Causes should be investigated, not only from a standpoint of avoiding the wrong placing of responsibility, but also for the protection of the person having the pain. A pain in the side or a pain in the back can be caused by many conditions other than the occurrence of an accident. That same pain may occur while walking on the streets or even stooping over to tie one's shoes.

More attention is going to have to be given to what really constitutes an accident and what comes under the category of some other cause.

The mills never want to shirk their responsibility; however, it is only fair that in our fight to prevent accidents in the plant that questionable cases be investigated thoroughly to determine whether they are accidents or not.

Unless this is done, a mill with an almost perfect set-up in accident prevention could have not too good a record because of conditions being charged up as accidents which do not rightfully belong in that classification.

It is important that everyone co-operate in preventing accidents and that everyone be realistic and fair-minded in co-operating in the determination of whether accidents or some other conditions are responsible for disabilities. — *The Textorian,* Cone Mills Corp.

Community Teamwork

THE City of LaGrange will soon find itself in possession of a handsome new grammar school with facilities as up-to-date as can be found anywhere in the state. The project will represent an investment of nearly one and one-half million dollars.

What is of greater interest, however, is how this dream came to be realized. The need for the new school was urgent, but the cost was a dear one indeed for a community the size of LaGrange. Nevertheless, the people voted approval of a school bond issue in the sum of $469,000 in round figures. From escrow funds, the city allocated $91,791 for the undertaking. That left a need for roughly $836,000 more.

The Callaway Community Foundation then stepped into the picture with a donation of half a million dollars, plus a gift of additional land which will be required for the project. The Callaway Mills Co. contributed $263,138, and the Callaway Educational Association donated $100,000.

The project is a heartening example of community teamwork and what handsome dividends it can pay. Callaway Mills, Callaway Community Foundation and Callaway Educational Association already have contributed substantially to the progress of the city in which they are domiciled. These latest gifts represent a manifestation of the type of progressivism and co-operation that is becoming increasingly apparent among our industries and our civic organizations.—*The Atlanta* (Ga.) *Journal.*

An Abiding Faith

WHEN the Founding Fathers framed the Declaration of Independence, they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor to endow all Americans with life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

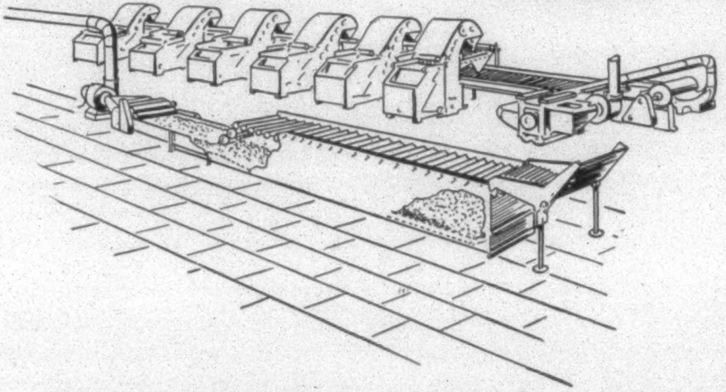
That endowment has stood steadfastly against the ravages and violent forces of selfish men for 175 years. It

ACCURATE AUTOMATIC BLENDING

ARRANGED

TO MEET ANY MILL NEEDS

System illustrated shows picker with long apron fed by several automatic weighing feeds, each feeding a different stock in a predetermined amount. Sandwich blend on picker apron passes through picker to ceiling condenser, then across roller distributor into reblending box, from which it is carried forward, broken down by receding pin rolls and fed to a second picker, before passing to card room.



Proctor engineers, pioneers in the development of automatic blending equipment, are prepared to design a system to meet the specific needs of your mill. It may be semi or entirely automatic, depending upon your requirements. In either case it will be *accurate* and thorough. Fibers will be well mixed, the mix will be properly proportioned and the proportion will remain constant throughout the run, so that the last yarn made from the mix will be identical with the first. In one installation employing several weighing feeders, each set to feed predetermined proportions of stock, the mill management is extremely watchful. Only twice within a year has the variance in the blend exceeded 2% . . . and then the blend has been re-run. It's no wonder Proctor engineers are able to accomplish this—all of the major developments in blending equipment began on their drawing boards. Write for detailed bulletins.

EQUIPMENT FOR DEFENSE CONTRACTS

Proctor engineers are keeping in close touch with government requirements and specifications on all lines of textiles. They are ready to assist any manufacturer in designing equipment to meet his special requirements.

NOTICE: Much Proctor drying equipment and textile machinery is covered in full or in part by patents or patents pending.

PROCTOR & SCHWARTZ, INC.

679 TABOR ROAD • PHILADELPHIA 20 • PA •

has withstood the excesses, the waste and the passions of many wars. It has withstood political scandals and organized banditry in almost every decade since the beginning of the American republic.

In fact, that sacred charter of American liberty has proven such a staunch bulwark against the destructive influence of human evil that we for whom it has written have foolishly forgotten that it cannot stand alone. The freedom it pledges is certainly *everybody's right*—but the character required to keep it must be *everybody's job.*

That job is one at which every single one of us must work, and work hard. The task is assigned equally to those of us who walk alone and to those who travel with a vast crowd. For, just as in 1776, these truly are the times that try men's souls.

And what can we do to help at a time when danger is crowding us on a world-wide scale from without and a community scale from within? At a time when moral standards in government have reached a new low? At a time when the searchlight of truth finds racketeers and grafters scuttling from under almost every exposed rock?

We can reaffirm our faith in the Divine Providence upon whose protection our forefathers rested their lives, their worldly possessions and their souls. These men believed in Christian principles as the answer to national as well as individual problems. These principles are still basic in America—faith in God and faith in our ability as American citizens to meet the difficult problems of world, nation, state and community.

We could do well to follow in their footsteps.—*Bur-Mil Review,* Burlington Mills Corp.

NON-FLUID OIL
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

Stops LOOM LEAKAGE

"Seconds" are prevented and production increased by using NON-FLUID OIL. Drip-less and waste-less NON-FLUID OIL stays in bearings and off goods, doing away with oil spots.

By providing dependable lubrication, NON-FLUID OIL keeps machines in steady operation—increasing production. Saves on oiling—outlasts oil 3 to 5 times.

We are prepared to furnish mills with skilled engineering service. Write for Bulletin T20-TB and free testing sample of NON-FLUID OIL.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.
292 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y. Works: Newark, N. J.
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55th ANNIVERSARY NON-FLUID OIL

DON'T YOU BELIEVE IT! If anyone approaches you with products they swear to be exact imitations of NON-FLUID OIL, at a lower price, don't you believe it! The basic factors in all industrial production preclude paying a little and getting a lot . . . Remember, you only get what you pay for!

NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

Taft-Hartley Again

ONCE again President Truman has made use of the Taft-Hartley Law to deal with a strike that could not be dealt with by other means as effectively as by the law that he has denounced ever since it was passed.

It is not the first time the President has done that. For obvious political reasons he has demanded repeal of the law and has promised the labor bosses that he will never rest until it is removed from the statute books, but, when an unruly labor union boss ties up essential industry with a strike, Mr Truman turns to the Taft-Hartley Law to bring him to heel

Mr. Truman, however, is to be commended for taking at last the necessary action to end the copper strike, which was seriously crippling the rearmament industries. Indeed, as he pointed out, the full effect of this stoppage of production in an essential war industry will be felt for months to come.

Although union leaders have said that they will obey any court order that is issued, it is still possible that the rank and file will stay out as the coal miners did last year. Anyway, a court order does not mean the end of the dispute, even though the men do go back to work.

The Mediation Service will have 60 days to try to find a settlement, and, if it does not find one in that time, the National Labor Relations Board will take over for 15 days and take a secret poll of the employees on the last offer of the employers. If the offer is not accepted, the Attorney General will in five days petition the court to dismiss the order, and then the President will ask Congress for some new action.

Negotiations, therefore, can drag along for 80 days with no guarantee of a settlement. For the sake of our rearmament program, however, it is to be hoped that the labor leaders and employers will put the welfare of the country above personal aims and come to an early agreement.—*Charlotte* (N. C.) *Observer.*

Why Production Costs?

AMONG the most important questions in the mind of everyone connected with the cotton textile industry today is the reason for curtailed cotton textile production in many, many plants throughout this country. *The Textile Neighbor,* a publication serving the cotton textile industry recently completed a survey of mill executives to determine their opinion of the recent slump in production and they believe this is the answer. . . .

Cotton textile production today is aimed at stability. No longer do mill owners go ahead producing textiles on a full schedule when there is no demand for the products through a seasonal slump or for some other reason. Instead, temporary cutbacks in production when the demand falls off are now the cotton textile industry's insurance against bringing back the old "boom or bust days" when many plants were forced to close for lengthy and sometimes permanent shutdowns while owners were sometimes forced into bankruptcy.

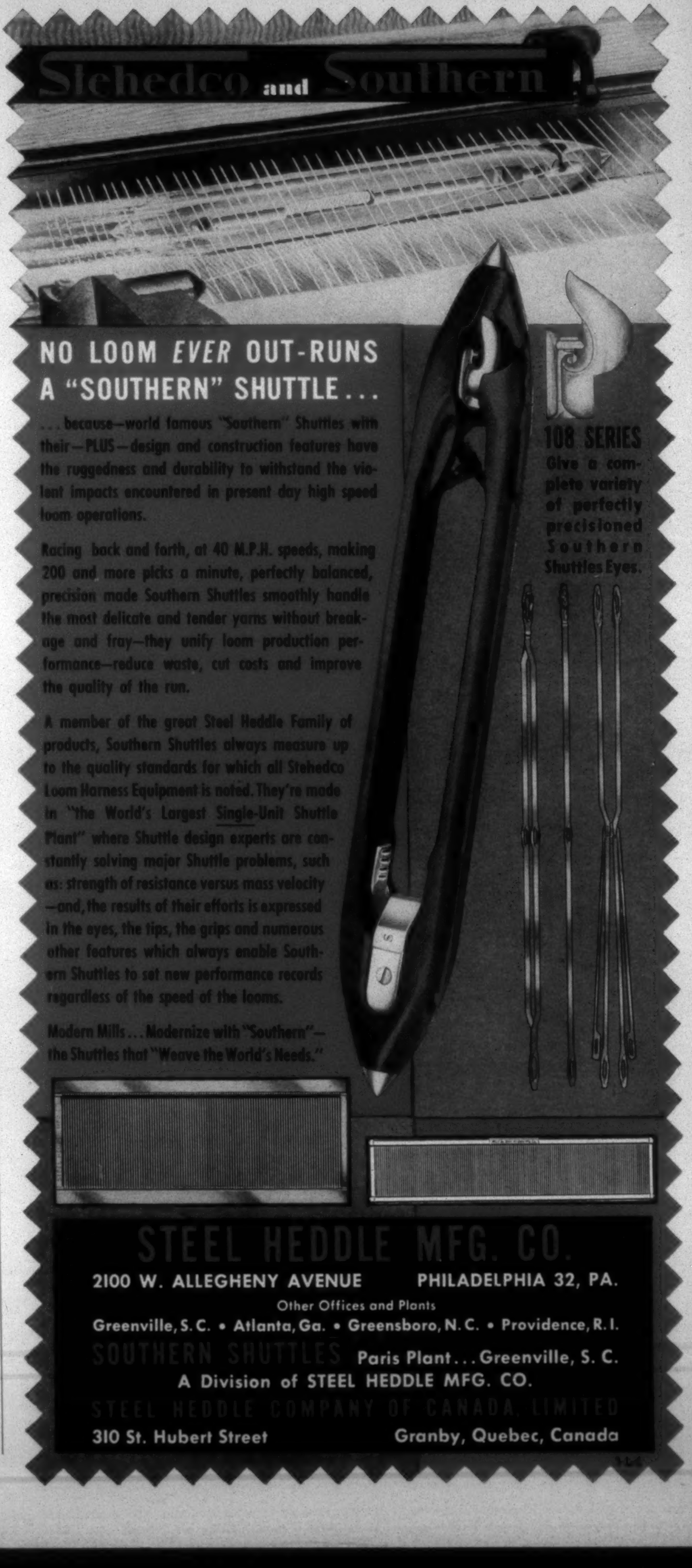
In the past, when mill warehouses bulged with materials that could not be sold even at cost, acute depression in mill communities was the result. Today, these damaging consequences are avoided through resorting to such cutbacks as longer vacation periods, shorter hours, fewer machines in operation, and limited layoffs.

Also blamed by textile executives for the temporary cutbacks was the damper on business caused by O.P.S. red tape, the closing of the markets where raw cotton is bought, conflicting orders on pricing, and the like.

Production aimed at stability is the answer.—*American News & Views,* American Yarn & Processing Co.

Cotton Not Frayed Out

FRESH on the heels of the annual lament about the boll weevil,



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Racing back and forth, at 40 M.P.H. speeds, making 200 and more picks a minute, perfectly balanced, precision made Southern Shuttles smoothly handle the most delicate and tender yarns without breakage and fray—they unify loom production performance—reduce waste, cut costs and improve the quality of the run.

A member of the great Steel Heddle Family of products, Southern Shuttles always measure up to the quality standards for which all Stehedco Loom Harness Equipment is noted. They're made in "the World's Largest Single-Unit Shuttle Plant" where Shuttle design experts are constantly solving major Shuttle problems, such as: strength of resistance versus mass velocity —and, the results of their efforts is expressed in the eyes, the tips, the grips and numerous other features which always enable Southern Shuttles to set new performance records regardless of the speed of the looms.

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Johnson grass, too much or too little rain, and mounting production costs in the cotton industry, comes heartening news from researchers of the National Cotton Council, news which may brighten the picture some.

The council's figures are all about consumption, but in cotton, as in almost any other industry, production is bootless unless consumption thrives, and the council has found some hope-inspiring facts.

For example, during the period between 1939 and 1950, there were ten uses in which cotton lost more than 50 per cent of its market, but on the other side of the shield for that same period, there were 20 uses for which consumption was doubled or better. During those 11 years cotton consumption increased by 1,021,000 bales, or by 197 per cent. The statistics makers found five uses in which cotton lost half a million bales, but they discovered eight uses in which it gained a million, which is an encouraging margin.

There are 20 uses for cotton in which the total market for cotton was multiplied by three during those 11 years. These markets, to mention a few, included cotton rugs, automobile uses other than tires, electrical insulation, feed bags, mattress felts, men's dress and sports trousers, friction tape, cheese covers, abrasives, venetian blind tapes and fishing supplies.

Moreover, there have been shown gains in use of cotton materials for mildewproofing, flameproofing, crease resistance, preshrinking, warmth improvement, coatings and dyes.

In the field of all-cotton rugs, those of living room or wall-to-wall size, the industry accounted for a 151,000-bale increase since 1939. For in that period the cotton rug achieved its popularity because it carries bright colors, is washable, is economical, and can be made to last. Some people in the industry believe use of cotton as exclusive material in large rugs may be the most sensational large market since cotton began going into pneumatic tires.

On the whole, results of the council's research are promising. It appears that there will always be an expanding market for cotton; no need to worry too much about that, especially with the council pushing its promotion for more uses. The producer's headaches imposed by weevils, grass, mounting labor costs and the rest get some relief from poisons, geese and sheep and machinery.

You can hardly say that the cotton industry is all frayed out.—*Commercial-Appeal,* Memphis, Tenn.

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Labor Relations

HAVE you ever wondered how labor relations are handled in the Soviet Union? Dr. Vladmir Gsvoski, of the Library of Congress in Washington, has been doing a lot of research on that subject. He came up with some interesting answers, which were published recently in the *Monthly Labor Review.* We thought you might be interested in some of the things Dr. Gsvoski has learned about labor relations behind the iron curtain.

Soviet labor laws seem to be more concerned with punishing and penalizing workers than protecting them. Inefficient workers can be prosecuted in court. Workers damaging tools can be fined ten times the value of the tools.

Criminal law is put into operation in an effort to check the inefficiency of the entire system. Workers are subject to penalties imposed by managers for "loafing on the job," and to court action for absenteeism and unauthorized quitting of the job.

The right to strike seems to have been outlawed in Soviet Russia. In fact, the workers are deprived of the major effective devices by which they can protect themselves in the "capitalist" world. Neither the constitution nor any law or decree mentions the right to strike.

If the Russian worker has a grievance he must apply to the state for settlement, and of course you know what happens to such applications to the state. Collective bargaining is allowed in theory but wage rates and bonuses are specifically excluded from the bargaining rights of Russian workers.

All unions come "under the direction of the Communist Party." Incidentally, an old Communist declaration saying that unions are charged with protecting the interests of the worker has been left out of recent declarations. It is considered too dangerous.

Of course, we could go on from here and expound editorially about the advantages under Free Enterprise. But we are not. In fact, we are going to quit right now and let you make your own comparisons.—*Shop News*, York Corp.

Village Pattern

THE pattern of personal and civic life in textile mill communities of the South is steadily changing for the better.

The old pattern was one of company-owned villages and public services. It had its advantages, particularly when the villages were run by companies with humane and generous management. There the workers received free, or at nominal cost, housing and other benefits which they could not have afforded to buy for themselves. At best, however, the pattern was paternalistic and feudalistic. It lacked a sense of freedom.

The trend now is toward personal ownership of homes and municipal ownership of schools and public utilities which serve the people. The new pattern makes the textile workers full-fledged citizens, instead of leaving them beholden to the generosity, or hampered by the lack of it, on the part of their employers.

Another significant step in the new direction was taken recently in the valley of the Chattahoochee, along the border between Georgia and Alabama. There the West Point Mfg. Co., which is the chief industry of the valley, and its subsidiary, the Lanett Bleachery and Dye Works, made a gift to the city of Lanett, Ala., of school and public utility properties valued at $750,000.

Henceforth the electricity and water supply systems, the sewage system, the school and the land on which it is located will belong to and be controlled by the people of Lanett instead of the companies.

In announcing these gifts, the companies recognized the natural desire of people to own their own public services, and to encourage the general

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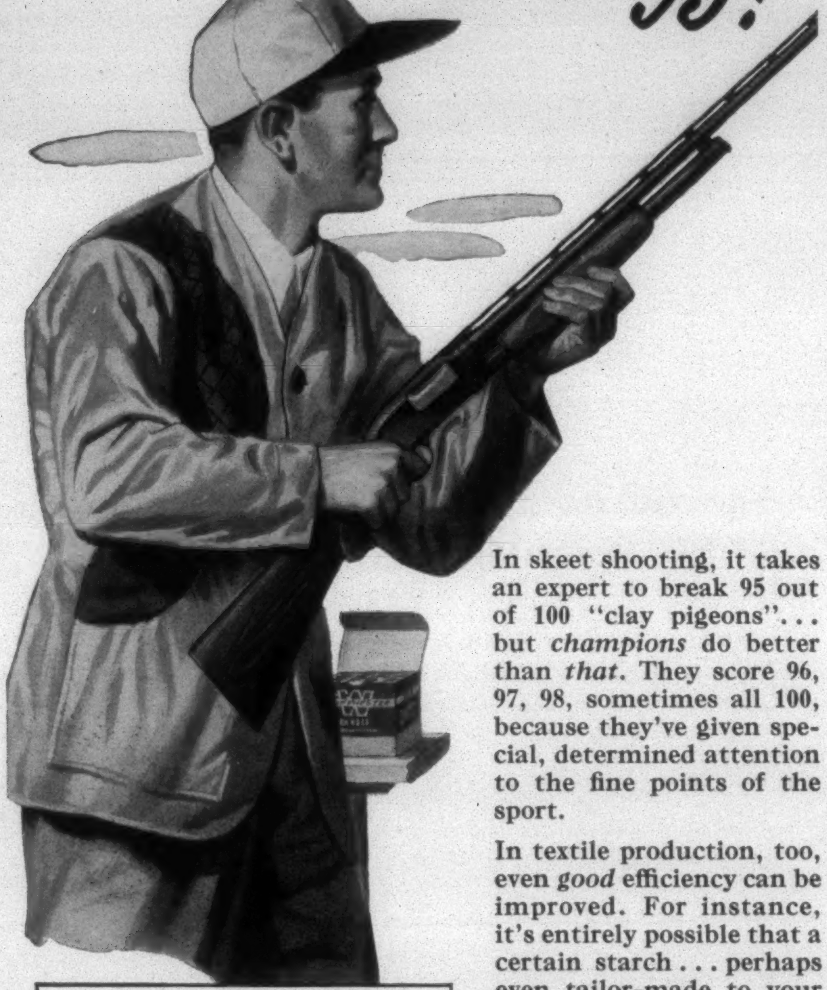

In skeet shooting, it takes an expert to break 95 out of 100 "clay pigeons"... but *champions* do better than *that*. They score 96, 97, 98, sometimes all 100, because they've given special, determined attention to the fine points of the sport.

In textile production, too, even *good* efficiency can be improved. For instance, it's entirely possible that a certain starch... perhaps even tailor-made to your own specifications... could contribute to an efficiency gain.

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growth of the community. Mayor C. E. DeLoach, expressing appreciation for the gifts, said they emphasize anew the companies' "great interest in the growth and continued development of Lanett."

Such a pattern of mutual helpfulness and respect is a hopeful sign for the industrial future of the South. — *Atlanta* (Ga.) *Constitution.*

Not 'Created Equal'

GEORGE WASHINGTON, though battle weary, turned from war to affairs of state. At this time he was approached by a large group of supporters who, convinced that the people were too "ignorant" to govern themselves, urged that Washington declare himself king. He gave them a blistering reply.

Washington's cabinet was made up of the most intelligent men to be found: John Adams, Alexander Hamilton, Thomas Jefferson and others. These men pored over the laws and government of the Greeks, the Romans, studied the constitutions of each state, even took into account the way the Iroquois Indians organized their council. Finally they saw they must create a whole new idea, that they themselves must make the country into a new mold, and they did. They created new and completely original ideas of government which have never been equalled before or since. The system of checks and balances; the idea of dividing the sovereignty; reprersentation; the supreme court; a federation in which states retained their own liberty; and most of all, the individual's place in government.

These men did not profess that men were "created equal." As John Adams observed (when he saw 50 new babies in a Paris hospital and was struck by their great "variety") that birth and wealth, like beauty or genius, is given some men and not others; men are not "created equal," but they are *born to equal rights under the law,* and it was around this idea that Washington and the others built a new government.—*Lederle Chevron,* Lake Laboratories Division, American Cyanamid Co.

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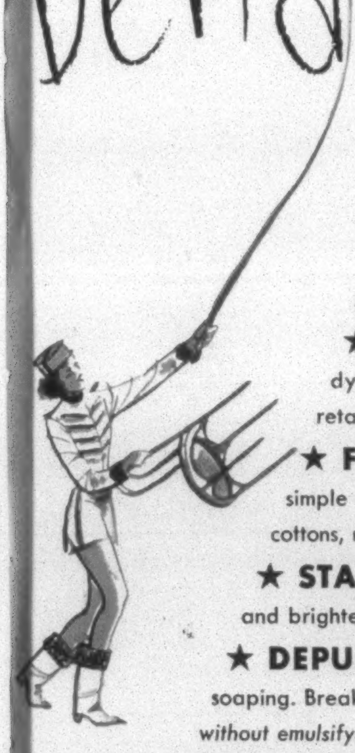

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★ **FASTOGENE** Gives amazing water-fastness in a simple after-treatment. For dyeing—printing—finishing of cottons, multifibres.

★ **STABILON** A *must* with Napthols. *Minimizes* crocking and brightens Napthol shades.

★ **DEPUMA** An *antifoaming* agent for printing—dyeing—soaping. Breaks foam in dye liquors and print pastes *without emulsifying or evaporating.*

For full information on these and other A.A.P. products, along with data pertinent to your individual problems, consult our nearest branch.

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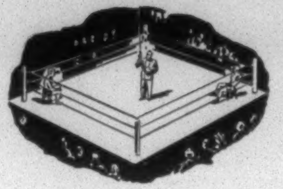

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You get perfect boxing and throwing with

HAIRITAN BOXMASTER LEATHERS

because they give with the punch

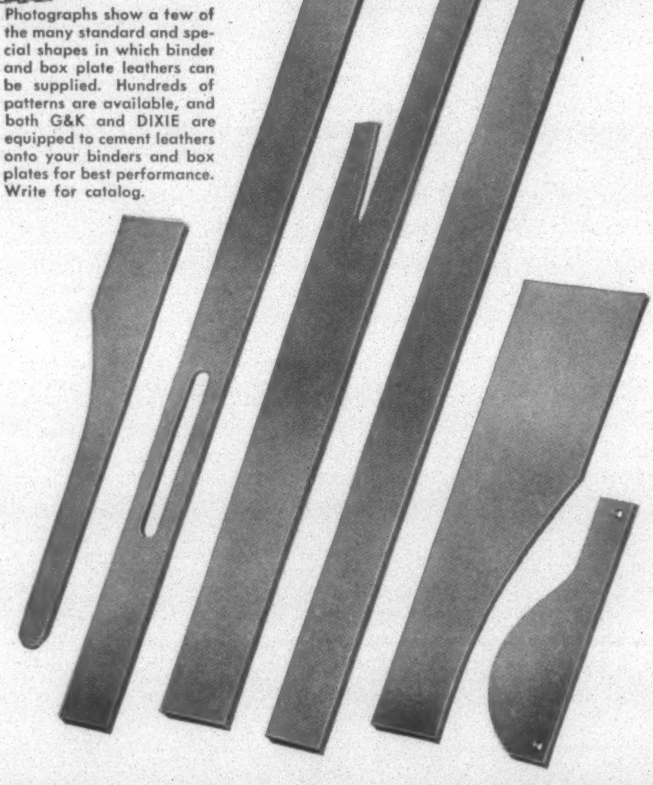
and go into a clinch

These stop-action photographs tell the story! They were posed after careful study with high speed stroboscopic lights, but since the top plate was removed it was impossible to have the loom in operation.

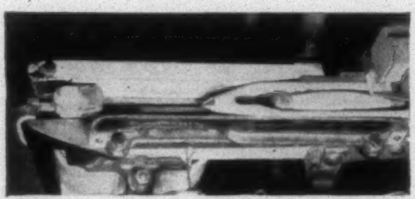
Notice that the shuttle *strikes* the shoulder of the binder, which then moves in against the shuttle and *brakes* it to a smooth stop at the end of the lay.

The exclusive G&K Hairitan tannage and finish give Boxmaster leathers a deep velvety, highly frictional surface and smooth catch-free edges. No waxes or fillers are needed. Boxmaster leathers do not bleed or catch fine filament rayon.

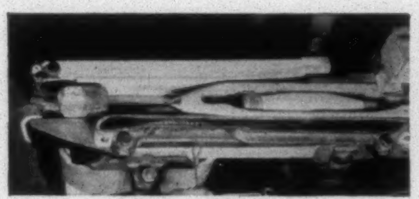
Boxmaster binder and boxplate leathers are part of the famous G&K Orange Line team of textile leathers that will help you get more and better output from your looms.



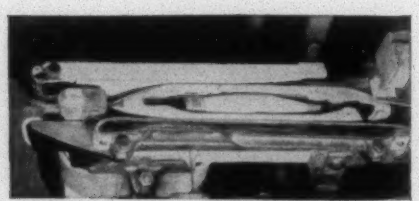
Photographs show a few of the many standard and special shapes in which binder and box plate leathers can be supplied. Hundreds of patterns are available, and both G&K and DIXIE are equipped to cement leathers onto your binders and box plates for best performance. Write for catalog.



1. Shuttle entering box strikes "shoulder" of binder, causing it to swing back, freeing shuttle.



2. Shuttle moves further into box.



3. Binder swings in against shuttle; binder leather provides braking action on shuttle.

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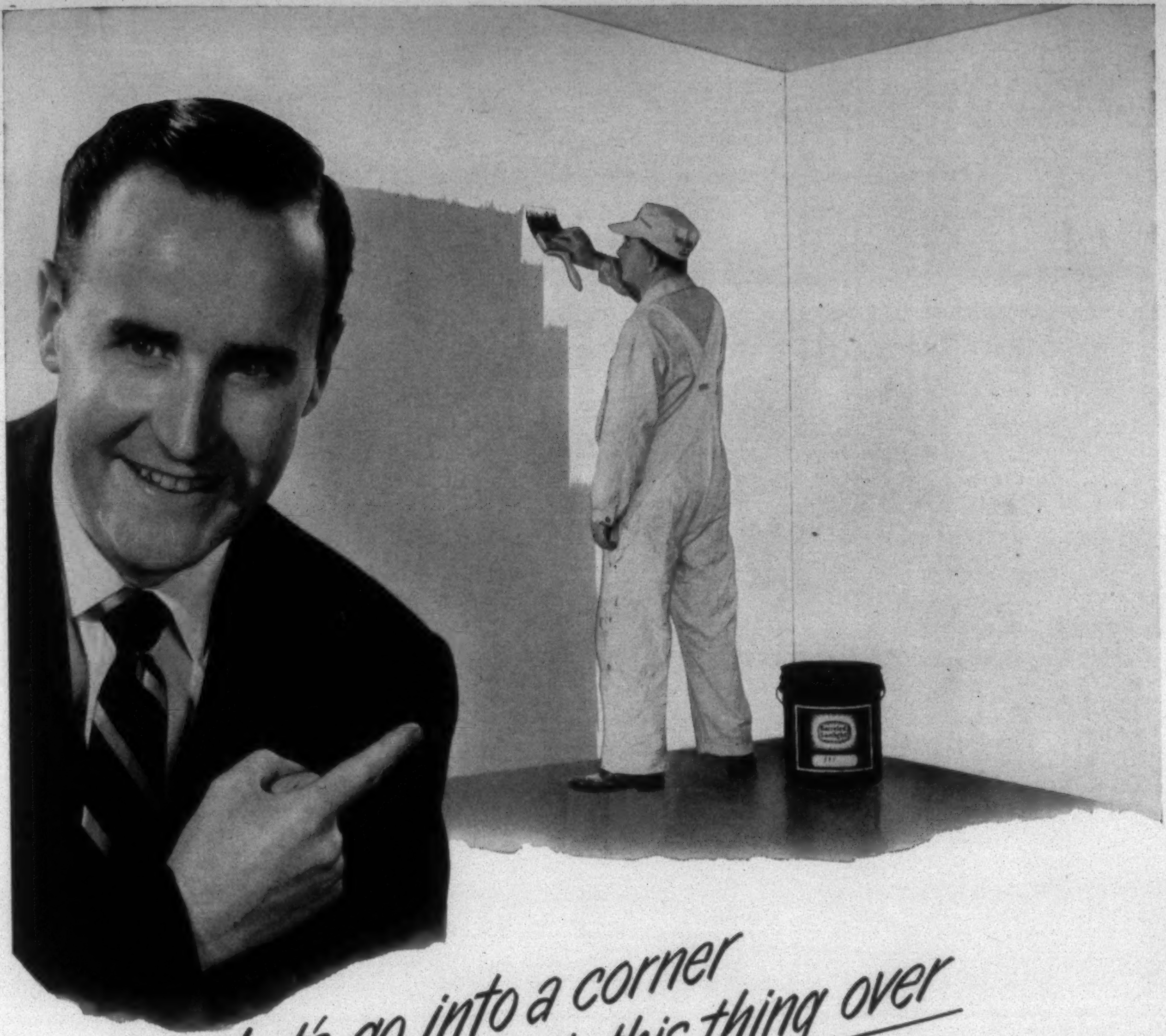

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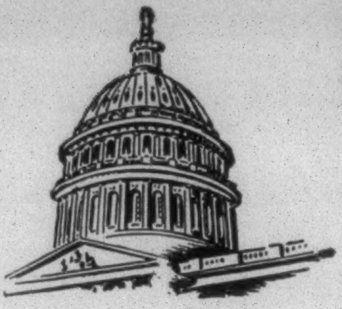

WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Economy has about disappeared in the spending record of this Congress, moving toward the all-peacetime high of $115 billion to be spent within two years. The defense budget may go over $70 billion, with other costs of government, and foreign military and economic aid, piled on top. In addition, Truman is asking $400 million for flood relief work in the Missouri Valley.

War in Korea and national defense are not wholly to blame for mounting taxes and governmental waste. Reckless spending has been going on since the war's end, but it is now climbing to a new high. Actual economy slashes in this year's spending will not exceed $2 billion. And new spending bills may wipe out this margin.

This session started out with loud shouts for economy, and promises to cut down waste and extravagance. But the Administration began parceling out big spending projects in the district or state of certain selected legislators, and what was to have been economy became more squandering.

Truman's military spending schedule calls for reaching the most rapid pace next August, two months before the election. In terms of jobs and wage payments, and in government spending, it will be a high mark in easy money and plentiful spending. And it is expected to have a marked effect on voting in the election.

Much of the scuttling of economy in federal spending is coming from the pressure of towns and localities for new plants, industries and public works in their midst. The government's big spending has become a wild scramble among House members to "grab something" for their districts. It's one form of defense against accusations of having voted for higher taxes.

Truman demands on Congress for tighter price and economic controls will not be heeded. But Truman is in a position to put the blame on Congress now for defects in the control machinery. He knew Congress would not grant his demands.

Plans for consumer rationing have been made by the Economic Stabilizer, but there is no intent now to put them into effect soon. The plans are made just to be ready if real shortages come. The first application would be to autos and household appliances.

Labor leaders are bitterly dissatisfied with Truman's failure to give them the top voice in mobilization. Angered William Green says his group will not support either party next year, or come out for one candidate against another. C.I.O. contends

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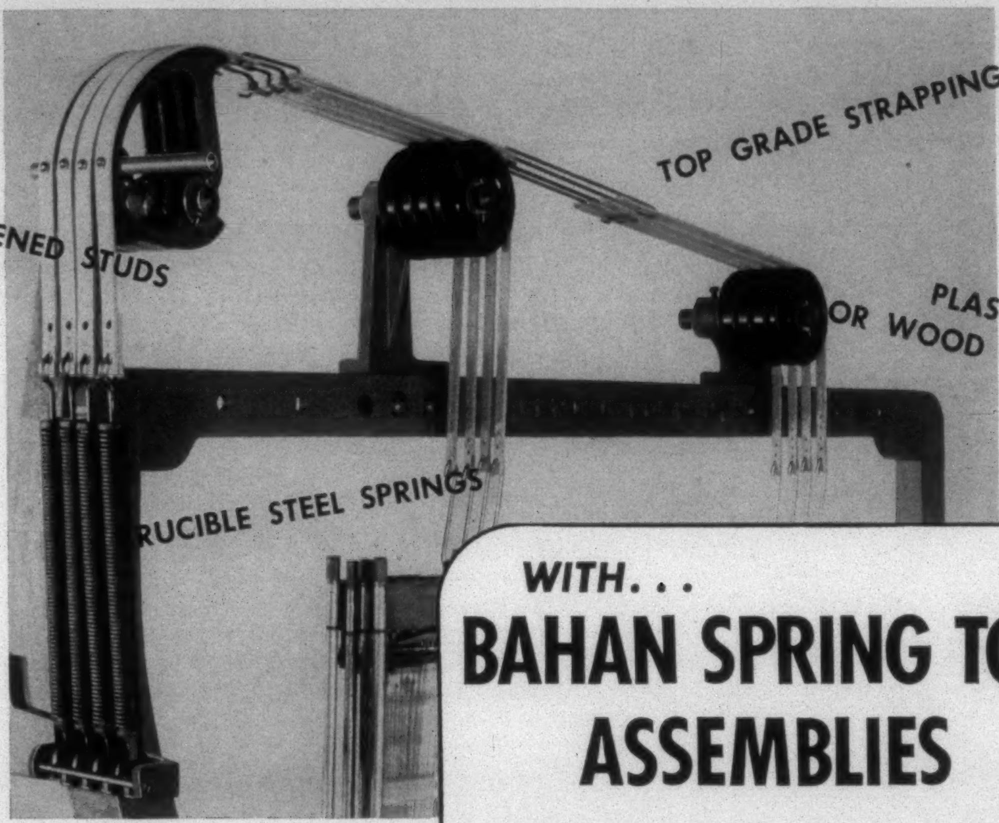

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Bahan Spring Top Assemblies are available for all standard model looms, or can be tailored to fit the customer's special needs. Make sure your next Spring Tops are "Bahan Made" . . . the extra service they give makes a difference!

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Greenville, South Carolina

Truman talks big and produces little, but they have nowhere else to go.

Widening depletion provisions in tax laws are giving the mining and other exhausting industries a way out on new wage increases. Under these provisions the coal industry is paying the Lewis wage and pension exactions and continuing operation. In the net, the wage boosts are at the cost of higher taxes laid on the whole country. In a like manner, costs of some new war plants are being quickly amortized.

Promoters of the Eisenhower presidential boom are working hard to put him forward as a "national" candidate. Their strategy is to get him nominated by the Republicans, and then invite support of all voters opposed to the Fair Deal. A "bi-partisan committee" to elect a "non-partisan candidate" would be formed.

Eisenhower workers are busy in the Southern states, where they feel Truman has little following, and support can be picked up. Promotion of a formal Republican-Southern Democrat coalition, put forward by Senator Mundt (R., S. D.), is marking time. Mundt believes Truman will dictate the Democratic nomination, and Southerners will turn to another candidate.

Central Intelligence believes that Russian strategy was to kick up a big rumpus in the Japanese peace conference, and get kicked out. Russia would then be free to start an all-out offensive to grab Korea and Japan. Red China would lead the way with a war declaration over the treaty.

American officials at the peace conference had specific data on almost a million Chinese "reds" massed near Korea. The Russians have their largest troop concentration on Sakhalin Island. A dual drive on Korea and Japan was anticipated.

Military leaders, expecting full-scale resumption of war in Korea, are following the MacArthur strategy almost to a dot. There will be bomb dropping far inside China. The generals and admirals realize, as MacArthur did, that the future of Japan is also bound up in the outcome.

With the Soviet threat growing in the Far East, arms production will take a larger part of scarce materials. Truman hopes to expand the supply of raw and basic materials, so that civilian needs will not be too severely pinched. At any rate, arms production in the next six months will grow fast.

A rehabilitation loan of several billion dollars is almost certain to be made to Japan in the near future. This is one reason why this government has trod so heavily on the toes of countries asking for war reparations; the money would come from U. S. taxpayers.

State governments are being told to cut down on their highway building programs because of war needs for materials. Big super-highways, and new well-graded roads over mountain ranges which have been planned, will soon be indefinitely laid on the shelf.

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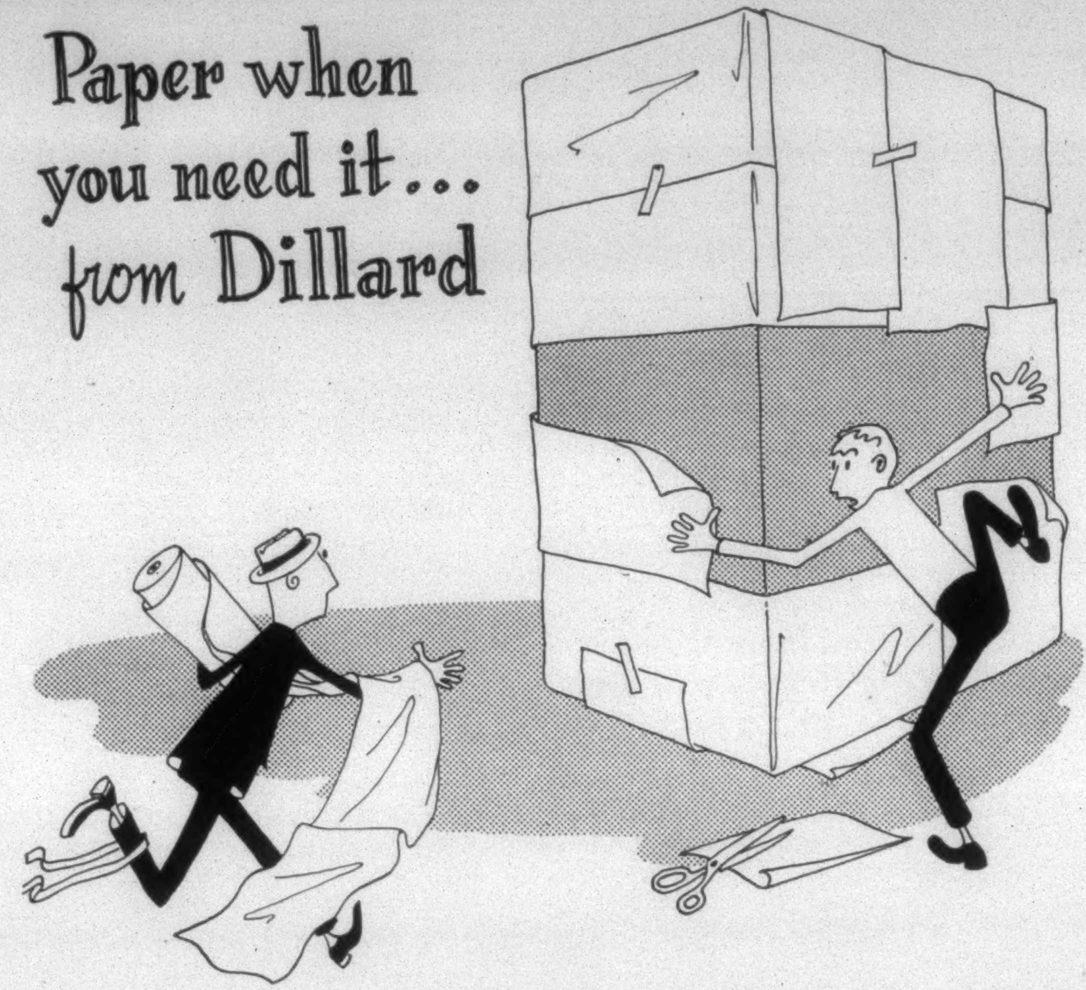

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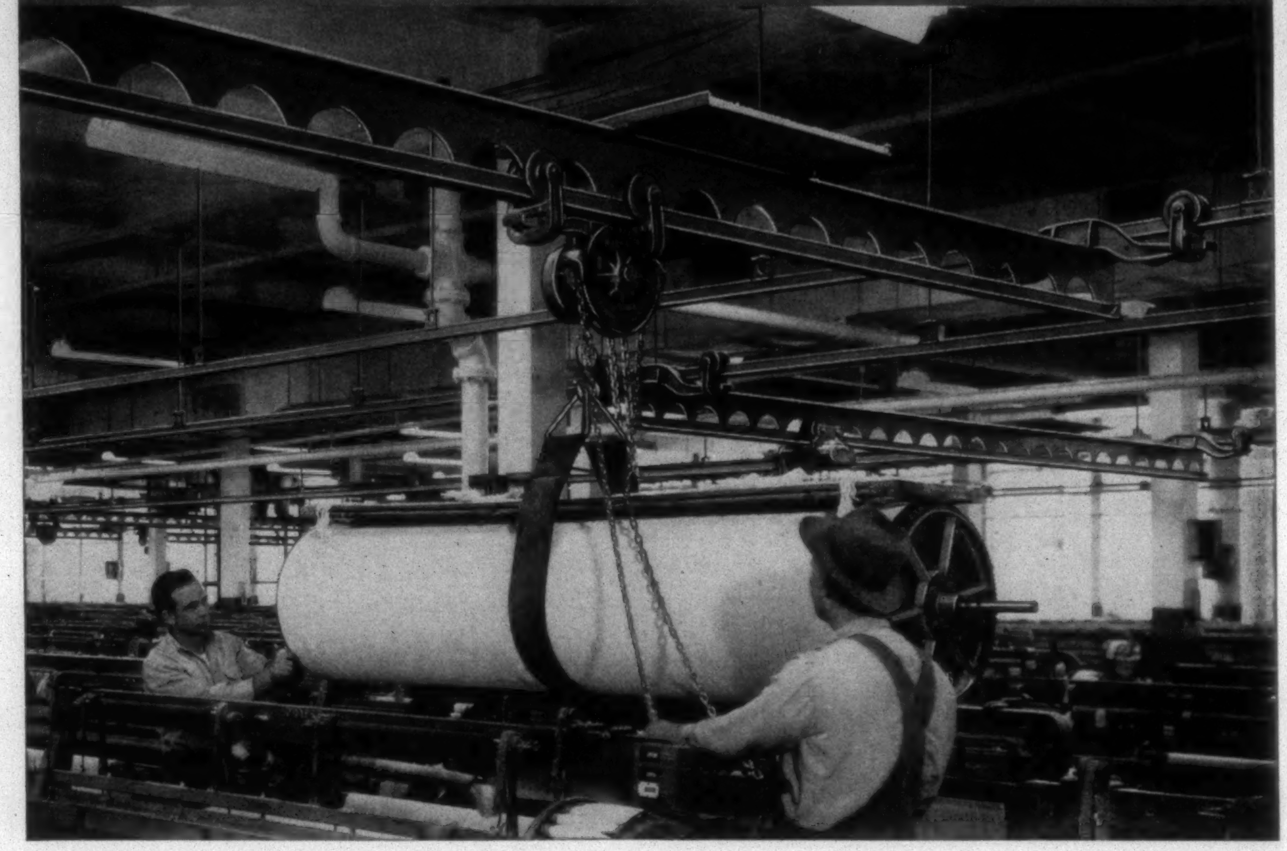
HANDLE 24″ AND 30″ BEAMS IN THE WEAVE ROOM



Because of large economies resulting, textile mills are rapidly going from the old 18″ standard to 24″ and 30″ diameter beams. This means heavy beams with harness — often running 1000 to 1500 pounds — far too cumbersome to handle manually with old-time floor dollies. It also means sizes larger than shaft alleys in most weave rooms will accommodate.

The only natural and obvious solution to the handling of such large beams in the weave room is the use of simple, inexpensive Cleveland Tramrail cranes, or track and switch systems. Thereby, heavy beams can be easily moved overhead to any loom by one man. Aisle widths need not be changed. The same crane that places a beam in a loom removes and transports the cloth.

Efficient storage racks can be used with Cleveland Tramrail systems, permitting orderly storage of beams, three or more high. Any beam can be selected without disturbing others and delivered directly to any loom without rehandling.

Safety is improved tremendously when Cleveland Tramrail is provided. Hernias become practically non-existent. Injury to beams is greatly reduced. Floor damage is minimized.

We have engineered, sold and installed hundreds of Cleveland Tramrail systems in textile plants throughout the two Carolinas, and offer you the benefit of this experience on your next survey requirement.

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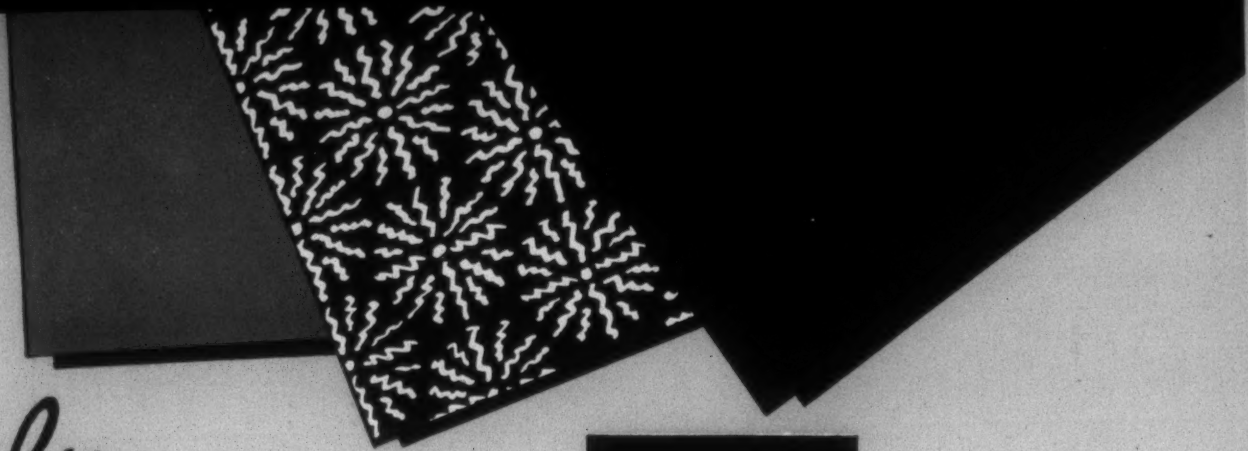

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ADVANTAGES FOR QUALITY DYEING

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- ★ ***WASH FASTNESS***
- ★ ***LIGHT FASTNESS***
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- ★ ***WOOL RESERVE***
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AMERICAN *Cyanamid* COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
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Toronto and Montreal

textile bulletin

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Look Who Is Talking

A United Press story from Washington, D. C., contained the following:

> Jonathan Daniels, editor of the Raleigh (N. C.) *News and Observer*, said President Truman will be the Democratic candidate and there will be "no Dixiecrat revolt" against his candidacy as there was in 1948.

What Jonathan Daniels wished to say was "*I hope* there will be no States Rights Democrat revolt."

The editor of this publication was one of the leaders in the States Rights Democrat movement in 1948 and can definitely state that, if the 1952 Democratic Party platform contains an endorsement of the F.E.P.C., there will be a States Rights Democrat movement in the South on a scale fully as large as that of 1948 and it is very probable that they will be able to carry more electoral votes than in the last presidential election.

It is very probable that, even if there is no F.E.P.C. endorsement in the Democratic Party platform, but Harry Truman is the candidate, the States Rights Democrats will put out an opposition ticket.

The people of the South, other than officeholders and Democratic Party politicians, have such a contempt for Harry Truman and his administration leaders that it will be difficult for them to hold their noses long enough to drop a national Democratic ballot into the ballot box.

The *United States News* said in a recent issue:

> Southern Democrats can be expected to oppose the Truman faction solidly in the Convention. And, if Mr. Truman is nominated again, Texas, Mississippi, Louisiana and, possibly, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, may desert the party.

The *United States News* statement is correct and is contratory to that of Jonathan Daniels, who was merely expressing a hope.

The States Rights Democrats will again support the regular Democratic candidates in each Southern state but will have States Rights Democratic Party electors who will be pledged to cast their votes for the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of their own party.

Jonathan Daniels and his associates have injured the cause of the States Rights Democrats in the North by the use of the term "Dixiecrats" but that has not had much effect in the South.

If the 1952 platform of the Democratic Party includes an endorsement of the F.E.P.C. there will definitely be States Rights Democratic Party ticket for president and vice-president and it will receive the same or more electoral votes as in 1948.

An Unfair Decision

After the recent strike at the Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., all of the strikers were re-employed with the exception of eight who had been guilty of violence.

Among those who were not re-employed were the following:

The secretary of the union (a woman), who dived through a gate at a woman employee and knocked her down.

A woman striker, who with a group of women, attacked several women going to work on the morning shift and tore the clothes from two of them.

A striker who, assisted by several others, overturned a car occupied by a Negro employee just after it had passed out of the mill gate. That striker is now being tried for perjury because of testimony he gave under oath.

Several strikers were convicted in Superior Court for contempt of court when they violated a court injunction against mass picketing.

Unfortunately the contract of the Erwin Mills with the union, called for arbitration and still more unfortunate was the selection of an arbitrator who had no sense of justice or fairness.

He entirely ignored the acts of violence, including the Superior Court conviction of several, and ordered all of the eight strikers re-employed and paid wages back to the day the strike ended.

The Erwin Mills have no redress, as they were bound by the clause in their contract which provided for arbitration.

This should be a warning to other textile mills against signing a union contract providing for *arbitration.*

It is hard on the Erwin Mills to have to re-employ men and women guilty of violence and lawlessness and pay them full wages for the time they were idle, but the unjust and unfair decision of the arbitrator in this case may prevent other mills from falling into the same *arbitration* trap.

Who Created the Wage Gap?

Under date of Sept. 6, Seabury Stanton, president and treasurer of Hathaway Mfg. Co. of New Bedford, Mass., issued a statement in which he asserted that unless the gap between Southern and Northern wages is closed, it will be impossible for many New Bedford and Fall River mills to continue operation.

Speaking before the National Association of Cotton Man-

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

— 1951 —

Sept. 28—Annual meeting, **SOUTHERN COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSOCIATION**, Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.

Oct. 3—A.A.T.T., Builders Club, New York City.

Oct. 4-5—Annual convention, **CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.

Oct. 8-12—NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION, Chicago, Ill.

Oct. 12—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION, Clemson (S. C.) House Hotel.

Oct. 13—EASTERN CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Erwin Mills Auditorium, Durham, N. C.

Oct. 17-19—Annual national convention, **AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS**, Statler Hotel, New York City.

Oct. 18-19—Annual convention, **NORTH CAROLINA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION**, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst.

Oct. 27—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIVISION, S.T.A.

Nov. 2—Annual meeting, **QUARTERMASTER ASSOCIATION**, Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C.

Nov. 3—SOUTH CAROLINA DIVISION, S.T.A., Clemson (S. C.) School of Textiles.

Nov. 3.—ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Nov. 7—A.A.T.T., Builders Club, New York City.

Nov. 8-9—Annual meeting, **TEXTILE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**, New York City.

Nov. 10—PIEDMONT DIVISION, S.T.A., Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 26-Dec. 1—EXPOSITION OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, Grand Central Palace, New York City.

Dec. 1—SOUTH CENTRAL SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Dec. 3—AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGISTS, Builders Club, New York City.

Dec. 8—SOUTHEASTERN SECTION, A.A.T.C.C., LaGrange, Ga.

Dec. 13-14—Film, Sheeting and Coated Fabrics Division, **SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY**, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

—1952—

Jan. 14-17—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 13-15—COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC, Pinehurst, N. C.

March 3-7—Spring meeting and committee week, **A.S.T.M.**, Hotel Statler, Cleveland, O.

April 3-4—Spring meeting, **TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSOCIATION**, A. French School of Textiles, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.

April 16-17—Spring meeting, **FIBER SOCIETY**, Clemson (S. C.) House Hotel.

April 16-18—Annual convention, **COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA**, Boca Raton (Fla.) Hotel and Club.

May 6-9—INTERNATIONAL LIGHTING EXPOSITION AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Auditorium.

May 15-17—Annual outing, **CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION**, The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.

May 15-17—Annual convention, **AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE**, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

June 12-14—Annual convention, **SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION**, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

June 23-27—Annual meeting, **AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS**, Hotel Statler, New York City.

Oct. 6-11—SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.

Nov. 6-8—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Boston, Mass.

— 1953 —

Sept. 17-19—Annual national convention, **A.A.T.C.C.**, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

— 1954 —

April 26-May 1—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION, Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium.

ufacturers meeting at Swanscott, Mass., Mr. Stanton said:

> New England mills are operating at a total labor cost of about $35,000,000 a year more than the unionized Southern mills.
>
> Employees, their union representatives, and the general public must be made to realize that New England mills, representing only 20 per cent of the industry, cannot continue to operate indefinitely in an area where, as a result of higher wages and lower productivity per worker, labor costs are substantially greater than those of 80 per cent of the industry located in other areas.

The industry, he declared, is willing to pay its fair share of taxes, "but taxes are disproportionately high in New England and notably in Massachusetts."

We would like for Mr. Stanton to say who is responsible for the creation of the wage gaps.

Wage gaps could be created by the South reducing wages but that has not been done. The only other method of creating a wage gap was for Northern mills to advance wages and therefore the responsibility for the wage gaps about which Mr. Stanton complains have been created by him and his associates.

Every time the C.I.O. pointed its finger at Northern mill managers and said boo they have laid down, rolled over and come up with whatever wage advances the C.I.O. racketeers have demanded.

In their resistance to the C.I.O. they have put every jelly fish to shame.

One of the most potent arguments which the C.I.O. has used with Northern textile manufacturers have been "if you grant the advance we can use it to force Southern mills to advance their wages."

They now cry aloud about the wage gaps which they themselves have created whenever the slightest pressure has been applied by the C.I.O.

Mr. Stanton's statement that New England mills, almost all of which are unionized, have a "lower productivity per worker" is very interesting.

Seek Ouster of T. W. U. A.

An organization known as the "Proximity Workers Committee' has already secured 450 names upon a petition for an election at the Proximity Mill of the Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to decertify the C.I.O. as the bargaining agent for the employees. The 450 names is more than the 30 per cent of the employees which is necessary in order to call an election.

The circulars were signed only by the name of the committee and were accompanied by cards which the workers were asked to sign and mail to the committee at a local postoffice box number. The cards are addressed to the National Labor Relations Board. They place those who sign them on record as asking the N.L.R.B. for an election to determine if the majority of workers still want the T.W.U.A as their bargaining representative. The circulars state that, although enough names for an election have already been obtained, "we want every worker at Proximity to have a part in this election."

The circulars take the T.W.U.A. to task for conduct of the strike at Proximity last Spring, declaring that it was "the biggest flop in history."

The entirely unjustified strike which Emil Reive forced upon the employees of most of the unionized mills in the

"HEY, SI, GO LIGHT ON THE ACID ON THE NEXT BATCH, WILL YA?"

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• TWIST SETTER MACHINES •

South last April and which caused them to lose many weeks' wages will not soon be forgotten by Southern mill workers.

Union Taking Many Defeats

For the third time, and each time by a greater majority, the employees of the Hudson Hosiery Co. of Charlotte have voted against union representation.

The vote, which was 68 per cent against the union, was:

For the mill	572
For the A. F. H. W.	267

In two previous elections the vote against the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, which has recently reaffiliated itself with the American Federation of Labor after several years of independence, was 59 per cent and 61 per cent.

In an election held at the Old Fort, N. C., plant of the Clearwater Finishing Co. the vote was:

For the mill	259
For the A. F. of L.	84

At the Dyersburg (Tenn.) Cotton Products, Inc., the vote was:

For the mill	350
For the C. I. O.	176

The defeat was a bitter one for the C.I.O., which has had organizers stationed there for more than a year in an effort to unionize the knitting plant.

The plant has been without a union throughout its 22 years of operation except for a brief period in 1934, when an A.F. of L. union was formed. After being called out during the nationwide strike of that year for a period of three weeks, the local automatically disbanded.

After six months of an intensive organization campaign at the Van Raalte Co. at Blue Ridge, Ga., and after having sought and obtained an order from the National Labor Relations Board for an election on Sept. 7, the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, realizing that it would lose, sought and secured permission from the same board to withdraw their petition.

About The Scrap Drive

As steel plant inventories of iron and steel scrap fluctuate between days and only a few weeks, a dangerously low level as compared with a normal 60-day supply, it would be well if administrative officials in business, industry and agriculture were to consider the serious effects a continued scrap shortage would have on their own activities.

Under the press of an emergency, the length of which none of us can foretell, the steel industry is committed to supplying steel for direct military uses, defense-related products, and also record quantities of consumer items. This can all be done if new steelmaking furnaces or those now being built are not kept idle at some time during the year because of a scrap shortage.

The task of rebuilding depleted mill inventories of heavy scrap is a big one. But other drives for industrial scrap, both during World War II and again in 1947, were successful. Here is what must be done.

Top administrative officials in business and industry can provide the most immediate assistance required. Large tonnages of production and dormant scrap can be found in plants and on industrial, commercial and civic properties. Dormant heavy scrap is all idle, obsolete machinery and equipment in plants, tools, dies and jigs, and other things made of steel. It can be found almost anywhere. These things must be declared obsolete by someone in authority, sold as scrap, and started moving back to steelmaking furnaces.

How long the current national scrap emergency will last cannot be predicted. Current inventories must not only be increased to maintain production but also to increase them to a safe-working level to avoid a similar situation this Winter when seasonal collections fall off. This year steel companies will need about 32,500,000 tons of purchased scrap—some 3,500,000 tons more than last year's record tonnage. Next year they will need over 35,500,000 tons. These additional tonnages of scrap do not have to be manufactured—they need only to be *found*. When scrap has been found, see that it is moved to the nearest scrap dealer. The nation's steel mills need "Scrap for Steel for Defense."

Could Not Happen In The North

We noticed the following newspaper item:

> York, S. C., Ang. 4—A Negro was buried here yesterday. And every store in the city was closed during the funeral one hour out of respect.
>
> So many white and Negro citizens attended services for Clayton F. Pharr, 69, that authorities said it was the biggest funeral in York history. Pharr was employed by the York Drug Store for 46 years.

We know that nothing like that could ever happen in the North.

Voted Wrong Says A. F. of L.

Joseph D. Keenan, director of Labor's League for Political Education, has issued a blast against Senator Willis Smith of North Carolina in which he charges that Smith "voted wrong nine times on 11 Senate votes to control inflation," and now is trying to "trick" his constituents into believing that President Truman is to blame for higher prices."

Mr. Keenan stayed in North Carolina and worked very hard for Frank P. Graham in the campaign during which he was defeated by Willis Smith.

We are pleased to hear him say that Willis Smith voted "wrong" nine times because those are nine times when Frank Graham would have voted "right" according to Mr. Keenan's standard and it makes us happy to have had a part in placing Willis Smith where he could vote *"wrong."*

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Textile Bulletin Want Ads

I'm a Superintendent...
I prefer JOHNSON
warp sizers because--

"... we have three hundred looms in our plant. They run on a three-shift schedule.

"That is the equivalent of nine hundred looms, *all supplied by one—*

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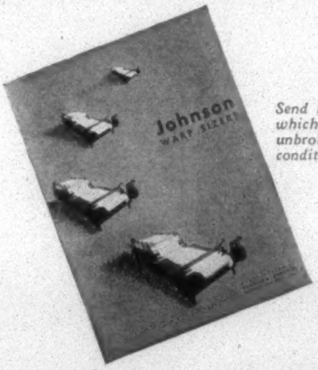
"In the plant where I worked before we had three (X) slashers which gave us plenty of trouble due to continuous breakdowns."



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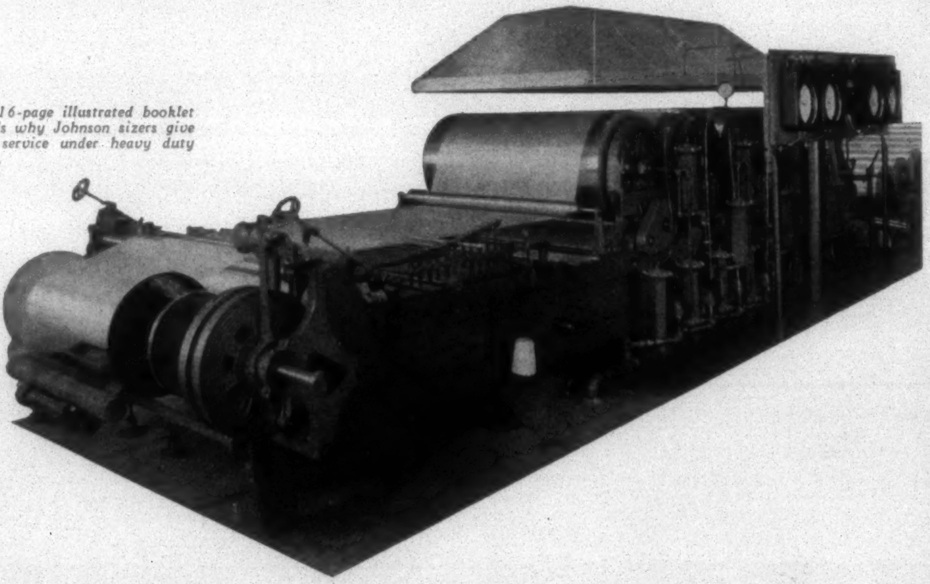

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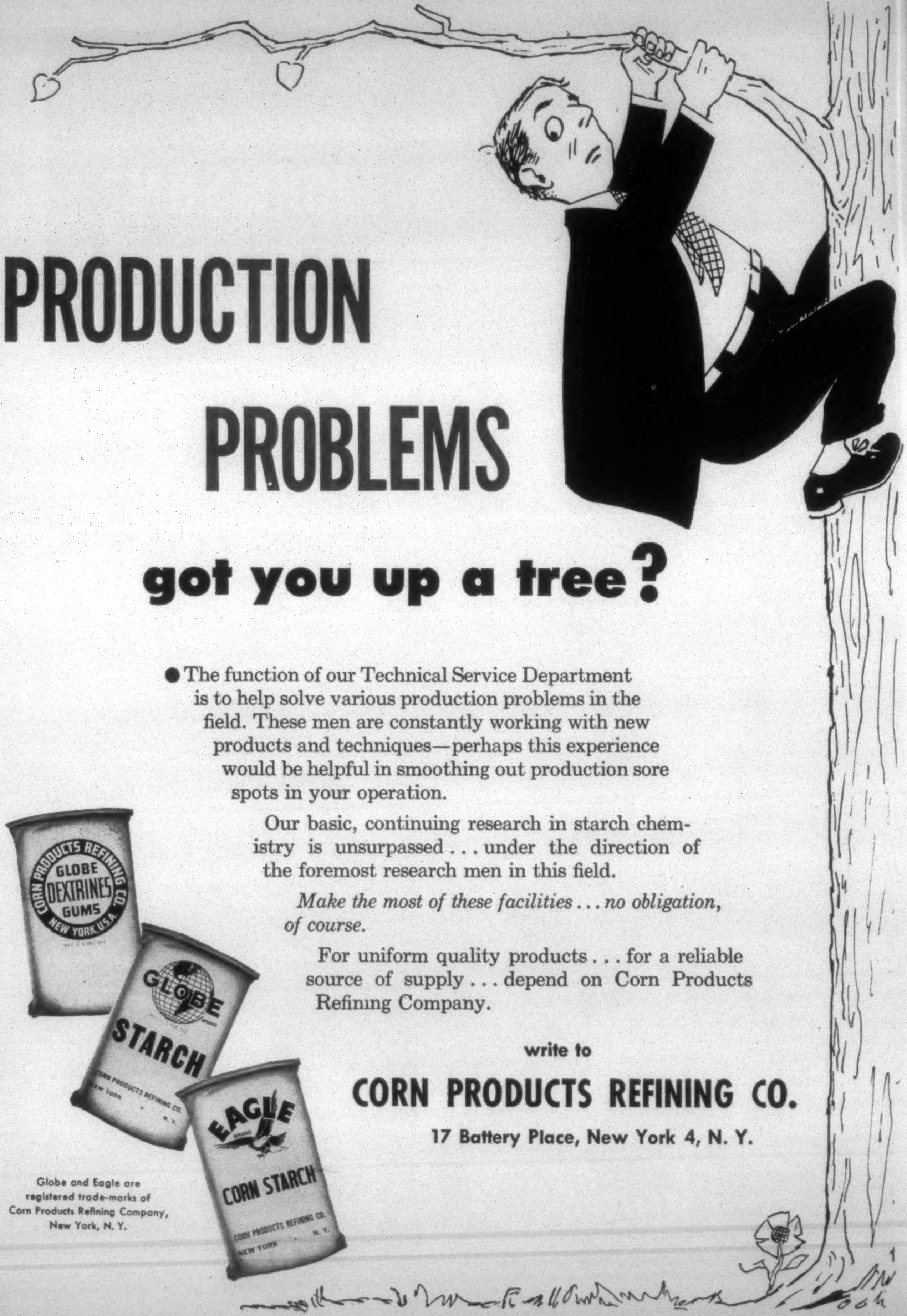

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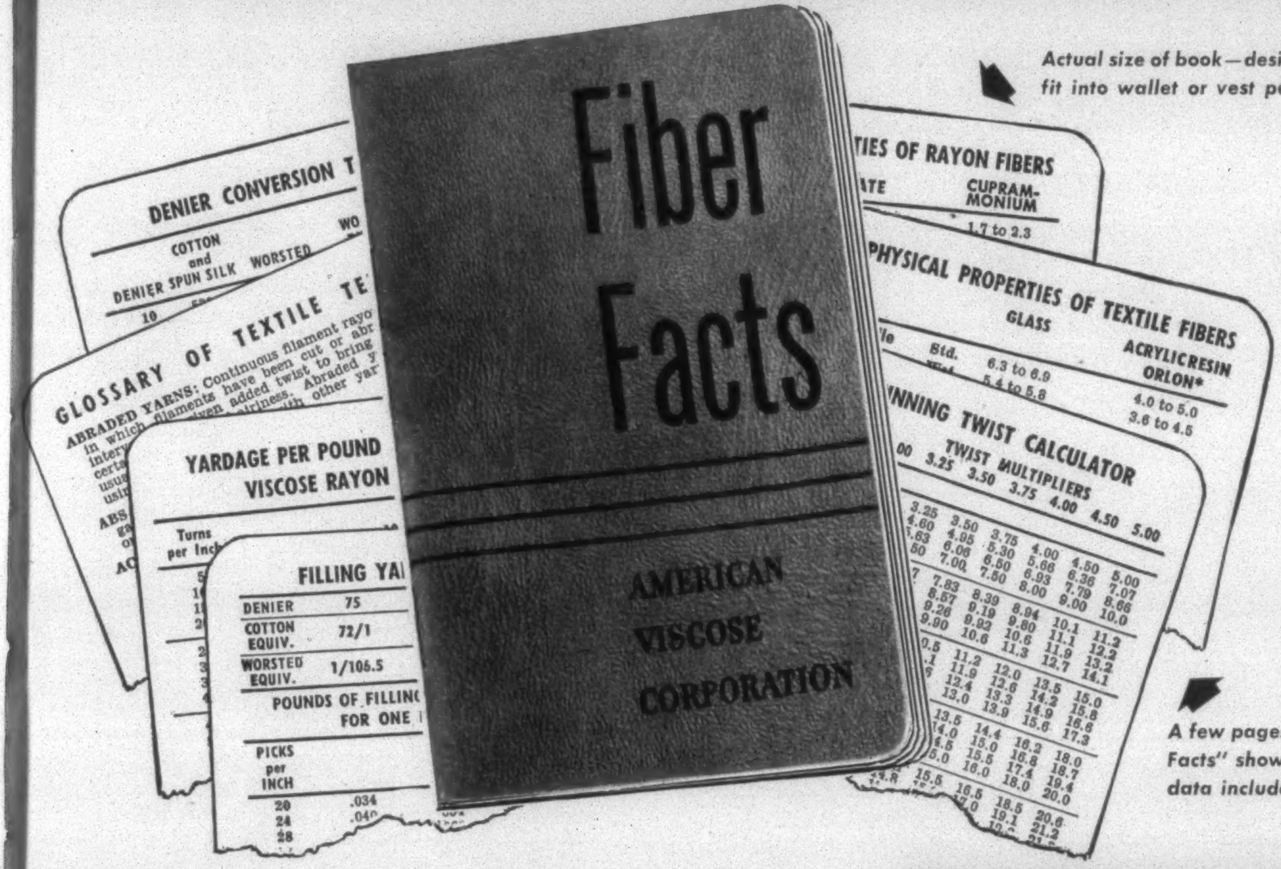

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Chairman of the Board, Burlington Mills

> *"The Payroll Savings Plan is one of the important personnel services offered to the employees of our company. At the present time some 15,000 employees in all branches of our organization are taking advantage of this splendid plan for systematic savings. In times of national emergency this plan assists in stabilizing the economic life of the employee, the community and the nation."*

Last call for the 1951 Defense Bond Campaign!

While the campaign was scheduled for six weeks, beginning Labor Day, the *accounting period* will include all Payroll Savings Plan bond purchases and enrollments in September *and October*.

If *you* haven't conducted a person-to-person canvass to put a Payroll Savings Blank in the hands of every man and woman in *your* company there is still time to join the thousands of companies which have added nearly a million employees to the Payroll Savings Plan through person-to-person canvasses.

Phone, wire or write to Savings Bond Division, U. S. Treasury Department, Suite 700, Washington Building, Washington, D. C. Your State Director will give you all the help you need—application blanks, posters, envelope stuffers, personal assistance.

Give your employees an opportunity to save for their future and at the same time, help to maintain America's economic security—put an application blank in their hands.

Results of a few recent person-to-person canvasses

Firestone Tire and Rubber Company (40,000 employees), 87% participation; Universal Atlas Cement Company, 67.8% of 4,789 employees . . . Martha Mills, 71% of 2,200 employees . . . Lit Brothers, 52% of 3,600 employees . . . Delta Air Lines, 65% of 2,100 employees; Aerojet Engineering Corporation, 78.1% of 2,000 employees . . . Brown-Lipe Chapin Division of General Motors, 87% of 1,750 employees; Fabricast Division, General Motors, 85% of 1,700 employees.

Person-to-person canvasses now under way include:

	Number of Employees
38 Major Railroads	993,142
Radio Corporation of America	40,000
Owens-Illinois Glass Company	25,000
Cudahy Packing Company	17,000
Pacific Gas and Electric	17,000
Willys-Overland	6,750
Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp.	6,500
White Motor Company	6,500
Fruehauf Trailer Company	5,700

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In these days of swiftly changing conditions you are attempting to plan ahead to insure your mill of consistent uniform starch supply. You will discover, as scores of major mills have already done . . . that "*It's good business to buy from Staley!*" Serving the textile industry for more than 30 years, Staley has a superior line of starches for every textile need. When you order from Staley . . . you get the starch you want, when you want it and in the quantities you need. In addition, the services of Staley Starch Technicians are available to you at any time—and they do not cost you a penny! Write for details on Staley's "better business" service to textile men!

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for positive mildew-proofing . . .

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textile bulletin

VOL. 77 SEPTEMBER, 1951 NO. 9

How Research Serves Mills & Markets

By ROBERT C. JACKSON, Executive Vice-President, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute

– An Address Before the Cotton Research Congress –

RESEARCH is a word used so frequently today we do not slow up in our accelerated pace of modern living and working to analyze its true meaning and to apply its meaning in a practical way to normal business operations. Research itself is a business, and a vast one. Many millions of dollars are poured out annually in textile research alone, and when I speak of textile research I include research on cotton and other spinnable fibers or filaments suitable for weaving or the fabrication of cloth.

Research has as its aim the discovery of new facts and their *corrrect interpretation* in relation to better products, better business methods or manufacture. It includes the revision of accepted conclusions, theories or laws in the light of newly discovered facts and the practical applications of such new or revised conclusions to existing business in order to give it progrressive incentives.

I address you as a layman in the field of research, but as the representative of mills which are consumers of spinnable materials—which are cotton's customers. In that capacity I should tell you of some of the problems American mills face in maintaining their collective position as the world's greatest consumer of raw cotton. Last year, as you doubtless know, the American textile mills consumed 8,900,000 bales. This year, under current defense planning and increased civilian demand, the consumption rate promises to be much greater, around 10,700,000 bales, an increase of 20 per cent.

The large current volume of consumption is of course partly due to the war emergency. I wish we could regard it as a measure of normal peacetime activity. Certainly our great population increase and our great expansion of national income would seem to justify that.

But unfortunately we have been the *victims* of research. About 25 per cent of the nation's textile fabrics are made of synthetic fibers, which are the products of scientific research. Research has also raised paper and plastics to the level of powerful competition with cotton fabrrics.

Our determination now as an industry is to cease being the *victim* and become the *beneficiary* of research. Certainly our experience to date indicates that such can be the case. It can be the case only if we recruit into our own service the facilities of science and direct these facilities to the definite objective of making cotton and cotton products more desirable as commodities of consumption, and wider in their range of use. It is a program which must be sustained and enlarged as a matter of competitive necessity, and it must reach all the way from the cotton field to the ultimate consumer. It must address itself to cotton types and quantities; methods of cultivation and harvesting; ginning and baling; warehousing and transportation; mixing, spinning and weaving at the mills; printing and other forms of finishing at the finishing level; designing and styling at the converter level; promotion and merchandising at the distribution level, and finally, consumer education at the consuming level.

Unless adequate research is maintained at all these stages, the research of others will eventually reduce us to a secondary status and we shall become merely one of the component parts of the textile industry. We have no intention of permitting such an outcome, so long as cotton fibers and cotton processing continue to offer such a vast field for scientific exploration.

There was a time, not so far back, when cotton mills—as well as farmers, ginners, converters and finishers—did their work in conventional fashion, produced goods that were conventional, and sold them in ways that were conventional. They made available to the public what it "wanted"—the daughters got just what the grandmothers wore.

Those days are gone forever. Thanks to such institutions as the Cotton Research Congress, which serves as a medium for appraising and evaluating that which is new in scientific development and at the same time providing the stimulant for that which is to come; the National Cotton Council, with its industry-wide program of research appraisal, planning and co-ordination, as well as smart sales promotion; the scores of research establishments, both public and private, which are carrying on expanded programs of research in everything from seed breeding to fabric finishing techniques—thanks to all these institutions cotton has taken on an aggressiveness that would have been thought impossible a few years ago. No one who is now engaged in competitive enterprise dares to pursue any one method long enough for it to become conventional; if he doesn't produce something new or different or better every year he is regarded as old-fashioned; and any industry nowadays, which settles down to a comfortable occupation of simply supplying the public with what it thinks it "wants" doesn't last long. The goal of every progressive, competitive industry is to create new wants and make yesterday's wants obsolete. Such a policy demands research and resourcefulness and the results must be quick.

When industry produced an automobile with an internal combustion engine, it couldn't stop there. The airplane had to follow. When the telephone was produced, science couldn't stop there. The radio had to follow. And after radio, television was inevitable. And when the field of nuclear physics was opened up, there had to be an atom bomb. The textile business is part of this parade of unending change. It follows no straight-line sequence of changes toward a distant goal.

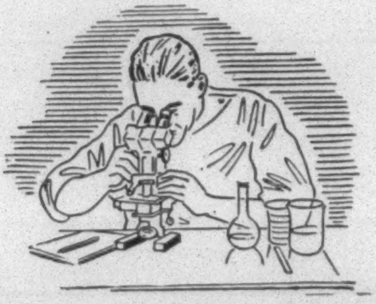
On the contrary, it is constantly twisting and turning into strange and unexpected paths and byways but always with the purpose of finding something new, more useful and more appealing. This is in the likeness of human nature itself and will endure just as long. Consequently the challenge is never ending and the rewards of meeting it will never cease.

The principle of change as induced by scientific research is equally evident in textiles of warfare. Because of science, a major war is fought over the entire face of the earth—in the tropics and in the polar regions; on the sea and on the mountain tops; in the deserts and in the rice paddies. It is not even confined to the surface of the earth. It is fought under the sea—and in the stratosphere. Simultaneously, it is fought in the lands of Summer and the lands of Winter. All of these varying conditions and methods of combat must have their special and unique types of textile requirements. In the search for these new and unique types, science and experimentations are working ceaselessly, hand-in-hand.

Perhaps we shall see their results, when peace returns, in the form of new and startling examples of sportswear and other apparel among our civilian population, just as we did after the last war.

I have indulged in this somewhat fanciful protrayal of the scope and problems of textile research as they appear outwardly because, so approached, the imagination is stirred and we can more readily visualize the great values which are at stake.

But there is a down-to-earth, hard-money, hard-work aspect to the problem and to this we must now turn. The primary function of American cotton manufacturers today is two-fold: (1) to produce materials suitable for the public's needs (both civilian and military) in quantities and qualities sufficient to supply increasing consumer demand, and at the same time to excite consumer interest in new cotton products and new uses; and (2) to stay in business on a competitive, free enterprise system. That means the making of a reasonable profit.



In order to accomplish these two objectives, mills need all the possible research assistance and scientific ingenuity they can get. They need the findings and work of the geneticists, who devote their talent and time and patience toward developing new and better spinning types of cotton. The industry requires the specialized services of mathematicians, physicists, chemists, biologists, electrical and electronics engineers, microscopists, bacteriologists—the list is well nigh endless—any one of whom might at any moment bring forth a discovery or invention capable of drastically altering the direction and emphasis of previous accomplishments in light of new lines of work which open up ahead.

To accomplish the fundamental purpose of textile mills today many problems must be met with speed and forthrightness. Increased production rates involve stepped up costs, for at maximum production levels three-shift operation of mill machinery swells factors of repair, maintenance and replacement. Longer hours per employee increase percentage of overtime at time-and-a-half pay. When time-and-one-half pay is figured on a basis of today's average textile wage of $1.32 an hour, it comes to approximately $2.00 an hour. Multiply that by the tens of thousands of people involved and it amounts to an enormous operating cost.

Loss of skilled workers to the Armed Forces and to defense plants dilutes the efficiency of the labor force and thus increases labor costs per unit. All these and many other cost factors are in addition to direct wage increases. In the past ten years textile mills have increased wages more than 200 per cent. This is more than any other American industry in a similar period of time. Working personnel has increased in that same period by close to 100,000. Also, added to the higher wage rates—and there is no textile man who would want to return to the old days of low pay—there are many progressive social trends which provide better living and working conditions in textile communities but which from their cost angles must still be considered by careful management.

Of increasing concern to textile executives are such matters as high replacement costs on machinery and inadequate depreciation allowances, corporation tax rates, governmental control programs and, of course, they must consider the vital problem of cost of their raw material.

On today's cotton market a textile manufacturer cannot afford to take the risk of using the wrong type of cotton for any specific end item. He cannot take the risk of having his goods fail to meet the required specifications in tensile strength, abrasion tests, finish, and other quality standards which would mean loss in good will, rejection of goods, and a consequent delay in meeting contracts and loss in re-sale. The higher the price of cotton, the more important becomes a mill's waste factor, as well. The net loss in waste, should it run too high, has a telling effect on a mill's financial position over a period of time, the more so if cotton is priced at higher levels. Reduction in loss from waste becomes constantly more important in a mill's financial calculation. Research studies on cotton spinning qualities and on waste utilization which could reduce such losses are of inestimable value in the immediate as well as the long-range picture.

The textile manufacturer is dependent on the findings of the best research talent to give him the best quality production from the raw material. Such findings include new information about the fiber itself, the machinery and processes and materials involved in finishing. And, of course, merchandising technique. To the goal of obtaining the best and most suitable end item at the lowest per unit cost, while still maintaining a reasonable profit, the successful mill man must devote his energy.

As any cost factors increase he must offset that increased cost by new and more efficient machinery which will produce more than the older type in a similar work period, or

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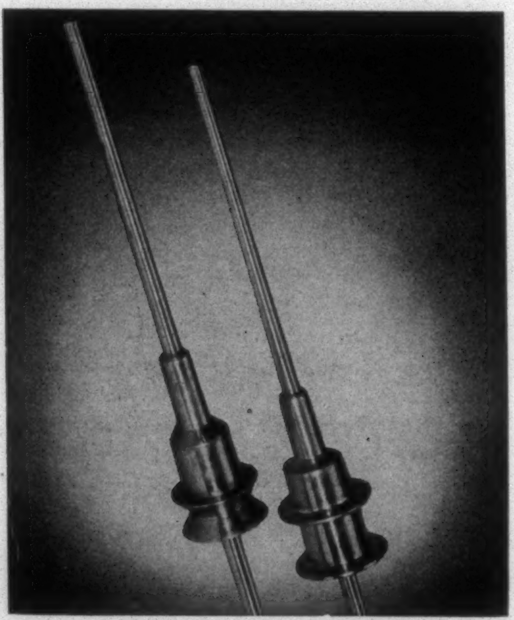

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by other modernization methods of manufacturing and merchandising which will enable him to hold his competitive position in a free market. Cotton as a fiber must be developed to take higher speed operation. For example, cotton yarns have not yet been developed to perform like filament rayon or nylon on the high-speed tricot machine—the fastest fabricator of cloth in the textile industry. Those are some of the general problems which a mill man faces as he plans his manufacturing and merchandising pattern.

There are many reasons why cotton still retains its supreme position as the most usable, most popular of all fibers, accounting for more than half the total world production of all textile raw materials. Research into the natural fibers for textile purposes was one of man's first quests. But in the thousands of years of research experimentation, and testing activities in a multitude of forms, all directed toward selecting, and producing, those natural fibers best suited for spinning or weaving—and the research in more recent years which has produced man-made fibers—none has yet been developed which could replace cotton or which could substitute for it, or imitate it, in meeting the numerous and varied purposes for which cotton is suitable.

For cotton is a fiber which under usual circumstances does not deteriorate in storage, it is mothproof, and is the only fiber which can be boiled sterile and still keep its original properties. It is a fiber with high affinity for dyes and for most processing chemicals. Cloth made from this fiber may be treated so as to limit its residual shrinkage to one per cent. It may be given a finish which retains crispness after laundering. It can be made flame resistant and water repellent. Yet it is a naturally absorbent fiber and can be given more rapid absorbency through processing. It possesses a total of specific, inherent characteristics unmatched by any other fiber. And for each of these characteristics a broad field of research opportunity exists in order to keep cotton in the fore-front on end item uses.

Yet the textile manufacturer and the scientist at work on improvement of cotton qualities and characteristics must both realize that cotton fiber research takes time, time that sometimes seems far out of proportion to the result obtained in today's fast moving business scene. Normally it takes many generations of cotton breeding and selection to obtain an improved strain or varriety. The scientist in the chemical laboratory may take many years, but he is not bound by nature's laws or nature's leisurely pace to reach his final result.

Generally speaking, research accomplishments may result in either of two ways. The first way is the application of scientific methods to a theoretical concept. A beautiful example of this is the development of nylon. Obviously, when the Du Pont Co. began its high polymer research it did not deliberately go out to discover nylon; but the company did have in mind the strong probability that by developing the proper type of high polymer, it might be possible to develop a completely new and different material suitable for the manufacture of fibers for textile purposes. By investigating many possibilities and by following through on those possibilities that showed promise, the whole series of polymers forming the generic family of nylons resulted.

The second way in which science achieves results is through the application of trained scientific observation of a chance circumstance. For example, the first commercial plastic is said to have resulted because a laboratory worker who had cut his finger upset a bottle of colodion over a lump of camphor in the medicine chest. He observed the next day that the two substances had formed a plastic material which could be shaped and molded readily. This chance observation, after refinements, resulted in the production of a common plastic, celluloid.

It was only 64 years ago that the first man-made fiber was patented. The generic term rayon was coined and adopted for general use as recently as 1924. There are many synthetic fibers in commercial production, others are still in the experimental stage, and hundreds of types of synthetics could be produced through further laboratory research.

What do man-made fibers have that cotton does not have? Or what characteristics does cotton possess that they do not? What changes are apt to come about in cotton during manufacture and finishing that might either enhance or destroy its inherent characteristics and hence work to the advantage or disadvantage of man-made fibers?

Any manufacturer who is engaged solely or predominantly in the production of cotton goods must under pressure of the competition which is so characteristic of the textile industry keep abreast of developments in the man-made fibers, and in the synthetic resinous materials of thermoplastic or thermosetting nature capable of imparting new personality traits to fiber, yarn or fabric. These have come during the last few years with all the force of an industrial explosion.

One would be blind to deny that this explosion has opened new textile vistas and given all segments of the industry something new and challenging to consider. It is bound to have a terrific impact on raw cotton long-range planning, and should be considered from a research angle now while the trend is relatively young.

Mills are already being asked to produce yarns and fabrics "tailor-made" to the special whims or needs of the consumer. Mills as individual units and the textile industry as a whole must respond with greater speed, flexibility, and ease to the changes, seasonal and stylistic, of market conditions in order to keep ahead in a highly competitive market.

Just as accidents may change the flow of textile history, so times of crisis, such as World War II, have compelled revolutionary developments in fibers, processing techniques and finishing methods. World War II accelerated the use of man-made fibers with such force, some of the natural fibers lost certain marrkets they may never regain. I point, for example, to the use found for nylon and high-tenacity rayon in the manufacture of tires for heavy bombers during World War II, and subsequently the rapid replacement of

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cotton tire cord by high-tenacity synthetics in heavy-duty tire construction. How many years will it take for research to replace this loss to the cotton producers and to the cotton manufacturing industry?

Cotton was not the only fiber to be hurt by wartime circumstances. Another example, of course, was the loss of the silk market to synthetics during the same period. Manufacturers unable to obtain silk replaced silk looms with high-speed rayon looms, for which silk is unsuited. It was not feasible for them to replace that machinery at war's end, and consequently silk was in a large measure permanently displaced in the American weaving industry. You all know the extent to which nylon replaced silk—and it seems on a permanent basis too—in the hosiery industry.

But as each loss of market occurs through necessity, circumstances, or new developments, an new and greater challenge is felt by those engaged in cotton research to meet such a loss, to overcome it. It is in response to such challenges that research has proved itself to be a dynamic and profitable asset to our competitive business system.

There are many angles which are open to long-range research planning in cotton, as regards cotton's future in more extensive markets for fabrics. What can be done to put the factor of shape-holding resilience in cotton fabric which would make it more competitive among the new types of Summer suitings? Much has been done in crease-resistance research to enlarge cotton's potentials in both dress fabrics and in men's wear, for cotton is superb for Summertime in comfort and weight and—when first donned on a hot day—in neat appearance. But within a matter of a very short time wilt sets in. The innovation of more crease-resistant rayon and tropical worsted suitings has taken away a segment of this market for cotton . . . but it is not irretrievably lost. Research can surely meet this challenge for shape-holding and resiliency, just as it can meet the need for better draping qualities. Both of these desirable qualities are end objectives of the long-range program sponsored by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under the Research and Marketing Act.

We could go on and on concerning immediate problems but in a very long-range mood wouldn't it be well to think in terms of cotton, and land, and 50 years or more from now. Let's not forget to face the long view in our research thinking.

What of the increase of population, and its impact on the need for land for more foodstuffs, more homes, more factories? Will the day come when cotton as a crop may be superseded by the chemical factory? And for no other reason except the pressure of more and more people for land, for food crops, and livestock? Or for the same reason will there be a shortage of wool for lack of grazing lands; will there be a shortage of forests for wood pulp for the manufacture of synthetic yarns? Conceivably the trend could be to place more of cotton's land eventually into forest land and into foods-producing land. Will research programs under way today be ready to give us the higher production per acre necessary to offset any such land shortages? Or will new techniques and cultural practices be ready to bring into cultivation some of the millions of acres of land that is now waste?

The scientist engaged in research holds in his hands the future of cotton and cotton manufacturing. He holds the key to the welfare of the 13 million people who depend upon cotton for a living. He actually holds the balance of power in an industry which of all American industry is the perfect example of our American tradition—free enterprise —and all it stands for.

Ackerman Cites 'Synthetic Wool' Myth

The reputed existence of a fiber known as "synthetic wool," and the purported plan of the national defense administration to expend $400 million dollars to finance its production as a "substitute for wool," were characterized as twin myths by F. Eugene Ackerman, president of the Wool Bureau, Inc., last month in Kansas City, Mo., in an address before the National Men's Apparel Clubs.

Mr. Ackerman also nominated as members of what he characterized as the "wool myth club" those who stated wool was in acutely short supply and that it was pricing itself out of the market.

"Fine wools, of which this country is the largest user and for which there is the greatest continuing demand," the speaker said, "are today only 20 per cent higher in price than they were prior to the outbreak of the Korean war. Of ten important primary commodities, including metal and agricultural products, necessary to our national defense, only copper has, as of this week, shown a smaller price increase than wool, based on 1939 prices."

The phrase "synthetic wool," Mr. Ackerman declared, was first coined as the description of a single fiber in an interview with Eric Johnston, economic stabilizer. In later continuing, widely printed articles, he said, the properties of this non-existent fiber as a practical substitute for wool were gravely discussed.

"In the meantime, not only wool growers but all textile manufacturers, including those using wool, cotton and synthetic fibers, were making diligent inquiries regarding this new 'miracle' product. It was impossible to find anyone who had any knowledge of its existence. In answer to inquiries from United States Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Appropriation Committee, Mr. Johnston denied ever having used the term 'synthetic wool' and further disclaimed any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a fiber. He declared that he had no knowledge of any government plans to finance any synthetic fiber production on an extensive scale.

"The latest report regarding this non-existent 'synthetic wool' fiber and the intention of the government to finance a great expansion in its production as a substitute for wool," the speaker declared, "is that the government will not now make any 'policy statement' regarding its efforts to speed up the production of any synthetic fibers."

Mr. Ackerman emphasized that he was not attacking the credibility of the authors of any of the articles nor was he criticizing any government policy or any synthetic fiber. "In reciting this rather remarkable example of how myths stemming apparently from unnamed functionaries in our defense agencies become accepted as realities," the speaker said, "I am merely citing one example of the misinformation which has been nationally circulated regarding wool, wool supplies in relation to demand, wool prices, and the existence of any adequate substitutes for wool. Let me state categorically that there is no fiber in existence that has all, or even a major part, of the exclusive essential properties of wool which make it the one fiber absolutely necessary for the comfort and health of mankind."

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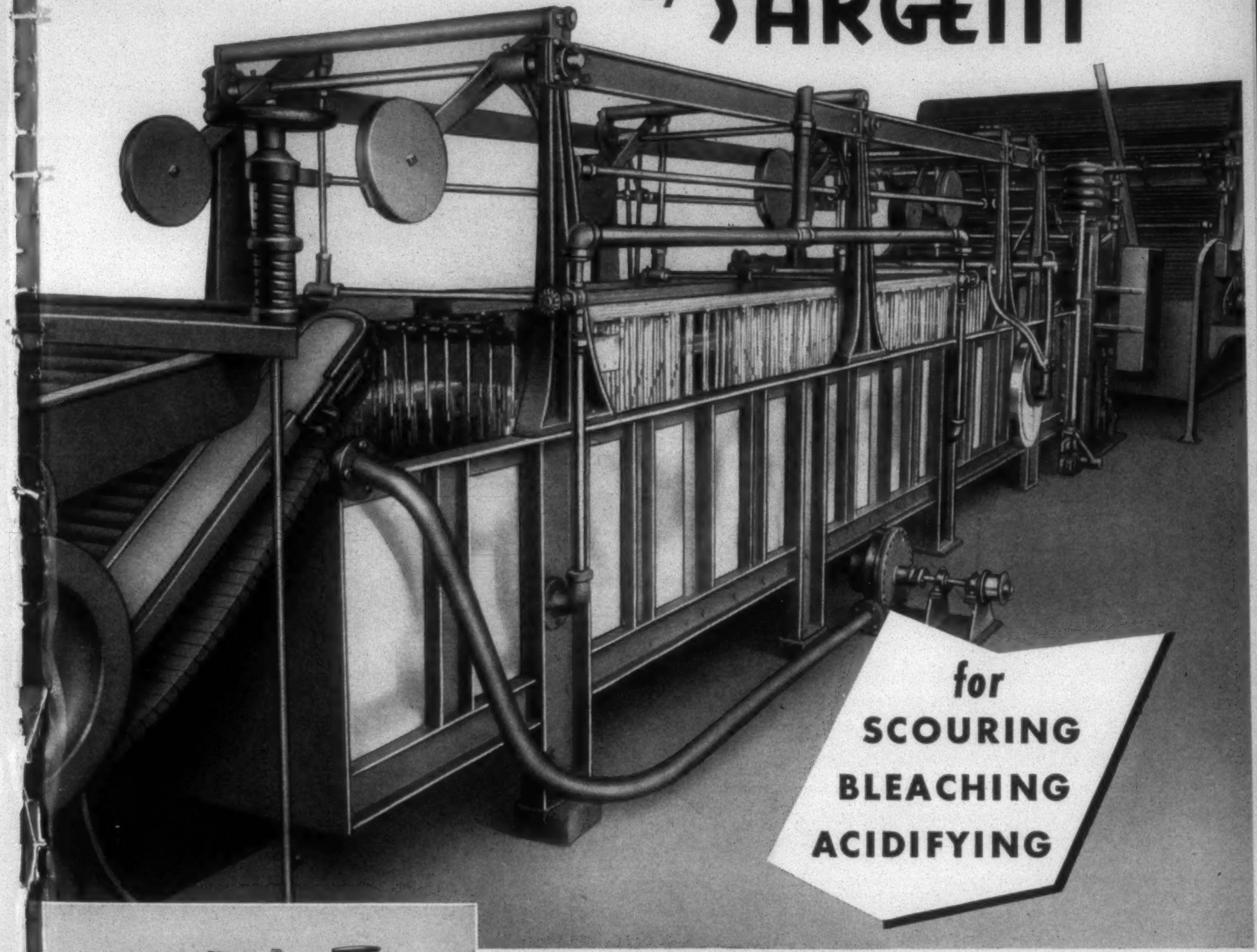

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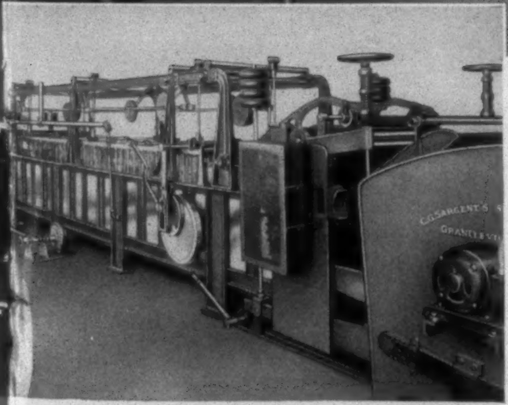

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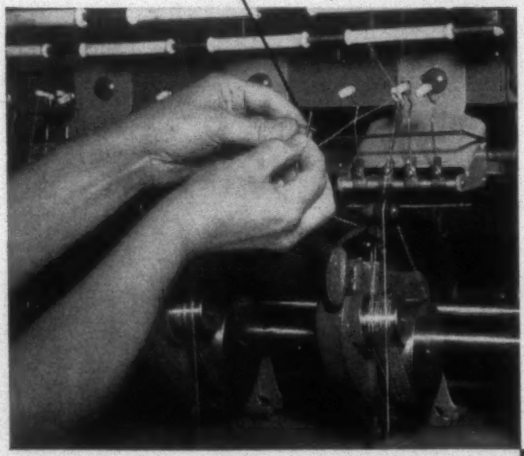

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THE MILL OF TODAY

By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 27 (Section A) – The Design of Drafting Elements

UP until approximately 30 years ago all roving frames were equipped with what is now known as the conventional type of drafting element. This drafting system consisted of three lines of top and three lines of bottom rolls, together with suitable clearers. The top rolls were equipped with dead weighting, or cast iron weights hung from the arbors of the top rolls.

Since that time, after the successful introduction and adoption of long draft for spinning, the principles of long draft have been applied to the roving frame and incorporated into the organization of the roving process. A small number of long draft systems have been used for roving for a long time; today the systems which have been developed and proven satisfactory are quite large. New systems for roving are appearing every year so that at the present time the selection of the correct drafting element for a given type of fiber can be quite a bewildering problem.

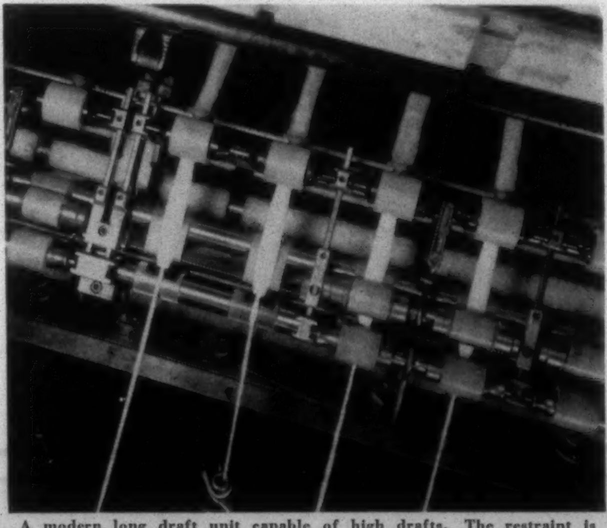
In order that a correct evaluation may be made of any drafting element, it is necessary to understand certain fundamental operations which must be performed to obtain correct drafting, and to realize that every drafting element must have certain basic assemblies. A drafting element, as it is known today, must have at least two or more sets of drafting rolls, top and bottom clearers for the rolls, and some method of applying pressure to the rolls. If the system is to be successful in attaining high drafts, then there must also be some arrangement to aid in controlling the fibers so that they will hold their correct position in the strand while undergoing the drafting action.

Entire books have been written covering nothing but the subject of fiber behavior during drafting. Many excellent technicians have spent years studying this subject and at the present time only the surface has been touched upon. Therefore, it is impossible to do more than briefly outline some of the major factors regarding drafting, in order that the basic functions of drafting elements for roving may be comprehended. As the first development of long draft commenced with spinning, the primary drafting elements first introduced, and the theories regarding the different pioneer assemblies, will be left until spinning is discussed in this series.

The principles of long draft were first developed for spinning, and later modified to suit the conditions existing when sliver, rather than roving, were drafted. The factors involved are not always identical in both cases. When roving is drafted on the spinning frame and then spun into yarn, the fibers have been already reduced in bulk to a point where the drafting element can handle them. The fibers are also slightly interlocked by the roving twist inserted to gain the necessary strength to wind, and then unwind the strand from the bobbin. On the other hand, when sliver is being drafted at the roving frame the fibers are in an entirely different form. The sliver is composed of a much greater bulk of fibers, and are arranged in a parallel manner. There is not any twist to bind and interlock the fibers. This lack of twist is most important, and is the key to the major difference to be found between roving and spinning long draft elements.

Drafting is the act of pulling from a mass of fibers a smaller numbers of fibers, with the exact reduction calculated to produce the most effective action of the drafting element. When the roving is drafted at the spinning frame, the fibers are not in such a large grist and therefore can be held in position more firmly. The pressure of the top rolls and the small amount of twist of the strand itself act to restrain and hold the fibers so that some fibers may be pulled forward without disturbing the entire mass.

When sliver is being drafted, the fibers are not held with even a small amount of twist and, as they are parallel, are very apt to flow or move within the strand. In addition, they tend to flatten out into a ribbon across the roll and to become widely scattered across the rolls as drafting takes place. As the fibers are parallel, and because the grist or mass is so great, the rolls must have greater pressures to hold the strand properly without the help of the added cohesion obtained when twist is inserted. The bulk of fibers in the strand is a distinct disadvantage in attempting to hold all of the fibers securely and must be compensated for by using wider spacings between the different sets of drafting rolls, and by using heavier top roll pressures. Finally, in order to obtain strong roving with a maximum



A modern long draft unit capable of high drafts. The restraint is imposed on the fibers by the apron and second top roll. A condenser is behind the front rolls to reform the fibers before twist is inserted.

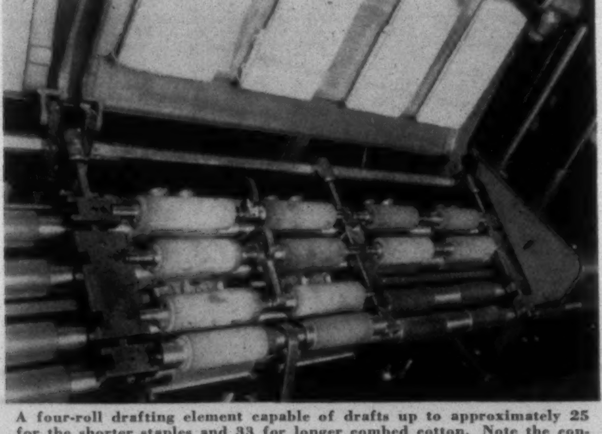
amount of evenness, the flat strand of sliver must be reformed into a tubular cross section before the roving twist is inserted.

The major difficulty in drafting sliver is that the bulk of fibers is so great that it is difficult to control the fibers in the middle of the cross-section without applying heavy roll pressure; but at the same time, the mass of fibers must be kept in tubular form and not allowed to spread out across the rolls where less pressure would be effective. The answer to this is to keep the sliver weight down. For most cotton preparation this weight of sliver should not be over 55 grains, although some mills use 60-grain sliver. There has been a tendency in the last few years to use lighter sliver weights as drafts may be lowered all through the mill. When the weight of the sliver is much over 55 grains per yard, the usual pressure on the top rolls will not be heavy enough to hold the fibers in the middle of the strand.

The remedy to this is to use heavier weighting, it would seem, but the danger in this is that the extra heavy weighting accelerates wear. The steel bottom drafting rolls are driven at one end of the frame and there is considerable torque or twist present in the length of the roll from one end of the frame to the other. When extra weight is applied, the roll may develop so much torque that it will begin to chatter, or turn erratically, and when this occurs, the drafting action will be intermittent and the roving will show thick and thin spots. The gears, the joints of the roll sections, and the bearings will all wear out quickly under the stresses and strains of heavy weighting.

Regardless of the amount of pressure applied to the sliver, it will flatten out as it goes through the nip of the rolls. This flattening or spreading of the fibers causes a loss of control of the short fibers, which are the fibers which must be controlled if long draft is to be effective. Roll settings are generally wide enough to be over the staple length of the longer fibers and so, in drafting the mass of sliver, the short fibers must be carried forward to the front rolls by the longer staple. If the fibers spread out, the short fibers do not have the necessary support and begin to turn crosswise out of position and escape from the strand in the form of fly.

Control of the short fibers is maintained by carrying them supported as close to the nip of the front rolls as possible where the major drafting is accomplished, and by using some means to collect the strand and to reform it into a round cross-section. This may be done by using either a curved plate or a condenser. In either case, the fibers are drawn together and then controlled so that the fibers are rotated to bind the ends of the fibers into the middle of the strand. Controlling the fibers up close to the nip of the front rolls requires that the diameter of the rolls be held to a minimum consistent with practical operation. The roll must be large enough to withstand the top roll pressure without distortion and without chattering from torque.



A four-roll drafting element capable of drafts up to approximately 25 for the shorter staples and 33 for longer combed cotton. Note the condensing unit between the second and third lines of rolls.

It can be seen that a drafting element must effect several compromises. First, the pressure of the top rolls must be great enough to hold the fibers in their correct place in the strand, but at the same time must leave the strand in a yielding condition so that individual fibers may be drawn forward as drafting is accomplished. Second, the rolls of the drafting element, and particularly in the front drafting zone, must be of a sufficiently large diameter to turn without distortion but still be small enough so that the fibers can be carried close to the nip of the rolls.

In considering a long draft system for roving, the major points to check are the diameters of the rolls, the type of top rolls and the roll covering, the pressure system, the fiber control unit, and the type of clearers. The maximum draft required should also be taken into account, as it is not economically practical to purchase and use an expensive long draft unit capable of extreme drafts when a more moderate type of system would be satisfactory.

The front roll diameter is the key factor in selecting roll dimensions, as this roll must turn at the highest speed. The most satisfactory size roll at this point, for the drafting of cotton and short staple synthetic fibers, seems to have proven to be 1⅛-inch. The front roll of most long draft units has been standardized at this dimension in contrast to the conventional three-roll drafting elements, which varied according to the mass of fibers being drafted, and whether drawing sliver or slubber roving was the back stock. A roll of 1⅛-inch is strong enough to prevent distortion and is large enough to reduce roll lap-ups, while at the same time, it is small enough to allow close roll settings.

Another specification which has become standardized is the type of fluting of the steel rolls. When the three-roll conventional type of drafting element was the only drafting system available, the top rolls were weighted by dead weighting. When long draft units were designed, spring pressure was applied, which was more efficient and exerted a more even and stronger pressure. The earlier dead weighting could not apply the same strong pressure and for this reason the steel bottom rolls were fluted coarsely and with deeper flutes so as to drive the top rolls more positively. A more positive drive was achieved with these coarsely fluted rolls because they were machined with very sharp edges on the tops of the flutes. This caused trouble because the fibers were gripped so severely that short length thick and thin places were formed in the roving if there were any slight eccentricities or variations in the fluting. Luckily, after a short time, the friction of the fibers on the rolls would smooth out such irregularities in the roll fluting, and then the roving would recover normal evenness. This initial behavior of rolls did prove that the deep fluting, with its positive grip, was not the answer to the ideal type of bottom steel roll. With spring pressure, the driving

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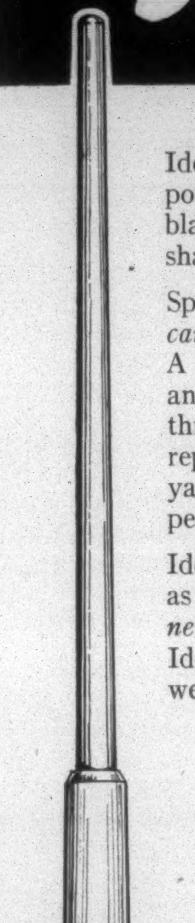

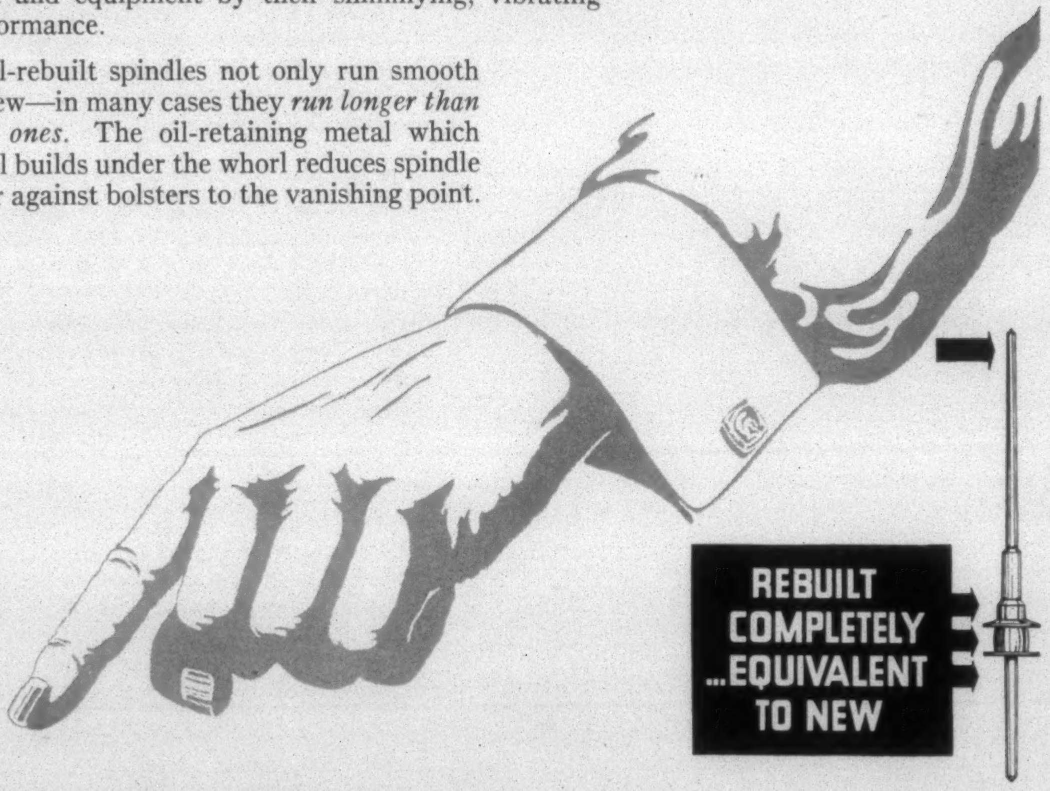

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power of the rolls was improved and it was possible to redesign the fluting. Since that time the fluting has been much finer and more shallow. As long as the pressure on the top roll is sufficient to prevent slippage, the finer fluting will produce more even sliver, as the finer fluting on the same diameter roll will provide more individual flutes which, in turn, produce more nips per revolution and therefore more even drafting.

Steel bottom drafting rolls may be supplied which have not received any head treating, have been partially heat treated, or which have been completely heat treated. A few drafting elements have been made which have the back line made of metal which is very hard and does not require heat treating; but the majority of drafting rolls are machined from very soft steel. Such rolls should be heat treated to obtain a surface hardening that will resist wear in the bearings and damage from fiber friction and accidental nicking of the flutes. This type of heat treatment is known as case-hardening and provides a protective surface coating which is extremely tough and cannot be penetrated even by a file. The front bottom steel roll should always be case-hardened all over, both the bearing surfaces and the fluting. This roll turns at the highest speed of any of the bottom drafting rolls, and is therefore more vulnerable to wear on the bearings. Most lap-ups occur on this roll and it is comparatively unprotected from accidental damage or from damage by the operator cutting away bad lap-ups. The middle lines and back line should be case-hardened all over even though this is done by the manufacturer at extra cost. If the rolls are not completely case-hardened, at least the bearing surfaces and joints should be protected.

Method For Increasing Traveler Speeds

U. S. Patent No. 2,559,734 on a "spinning device" for increasing speed of travelers has been granted to Edward S. Reid of Hartsville, S. C., and assigned to Sonoco Products Co. of Hartsville.

Conventional spinning frames, according to Mr. Reid, have suffered from the disadvantage that the maximum speed of the travelers is limited to between 3,000 and 5,900 feet per minute. This because at higher speeds friction between the traveler and the ring, which is caused largely by centrifugal force, may become so great that parts of the equipment, or the yarn itself, are burned.

Mr. Reid has devised a novel spinning frame construction wherein the spindle is made up of a number of properly positioned magnets producing a magnetic force that exerts a practically constant attraction upon the traveler, with the result that the effect of centrifugal force upon the later is at least partially counteracted. Friction between the traveler and the ring is reduced and the apparatus may operate at considerably higher speeds than have heretofore been possible.

Cite Use Of Picker Lap Uniformity Meter

The Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., announced recently that the new picker lap uniformity meter developed by technologists and engineers of the institute was used at Clemson College during recent tests to measure the uniformity of mill processed picker laps in the cotton quality improvement tests sponsored by the National Cotton Council of America. The tests were supervised by the division of technical services of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute and were held at the School of Textiles at Clemson.

Picker laps tested on the new electronic lap meter complemented other tests on sliver, roving, and yarn. This new lap meter measured inch-by-inch variations in picker laps.

The picker lap meter was built after research into lap and sliver uniformity showed that the revolving flat card did not sufficiently even out the nonuniformities in a picker lap and that existing measuring instruments were not sensitive to the critical short-length variations. Institute of Technology research showed that any change in picker lap weight that continued for 1 1/3 inches affected card sliver almost to the same proportion that it varied lap weight.

The lap meter is currently being used at the institute, along with other I.T.T. instruments, in quality analysis work to improve the product of member mills. The device will be made generally available for use in conjunction with the new uniformity analyzer being produced by the Brush Development Co., Cleveland, Ohio, at an early date.

Saco-Lowell Explains Picker Improvements

Three major picker improvements, which may be applied to either new pickers or old models, are currently being promoted by Saco-Lowell Shops. The firm recently mailed to textile mills 5,000 copies of a special brochure, "Tri-Control," illustrating and presenting technical details explaining the improved sub-assemblies, which are now standard equipment on the new Model 6 pickers.

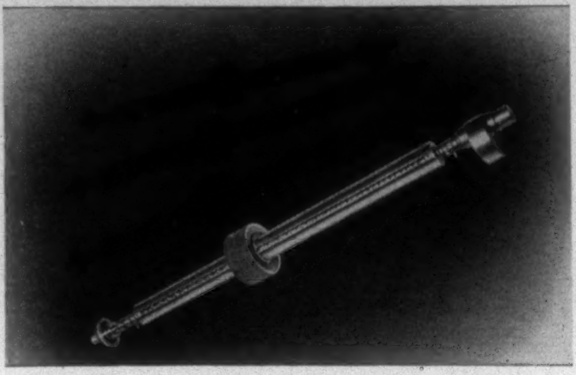
Realizing that substantial savings can be made by applying a constant and effective control over waste removal, cleaning ability and even lap formation, Saco-Lowell engineers say they have solved the problem with development of (1) the pneumatic rack control, (2) the fringe roll, and (3) universal grid bars.

It was pointed out that the universal adjustable grid bars have particular importance in the control of mechanically picked cotton. Tests by a Southern mill group revealed that the new bars removed considerably more trash and short fibers than the older equipment.

The lead article of the *Saco-Lowell Bulletin* for June explains in detail the "Tri-Control" elements which the company says assures improved fiber control, efficient waste control and more even laps.

Except for a further reduction in the backlog of unfilled orders, the statistical position of carded cotton sales yarn spinners showed little change during July, the Textile Information Service reports. Shipments ran just slightly under a steady weekly production rate but only a moderate amount of new business was written. As a result, unfilled orders on spinners' books on Aug. 4 amounted to 11.19 weeks' production and were 7.14 times the stocks on hand. On June 30, the unfilled order backlog amounted to 13.65 weeks' production and was 9.69 times the stocks on hand.

Based on statistics of the Carded Yarn Association covering reports from approximately 1.4 million member spindles, production in the week ended Aug. 4 consisted of 28.7 per cent knitting yarn, 60.3 per cent weaving yarn, and 11.0 per cent all others. In the week of June 30, the production percentages were 32.6, 55.8 and 11.6, respectively.



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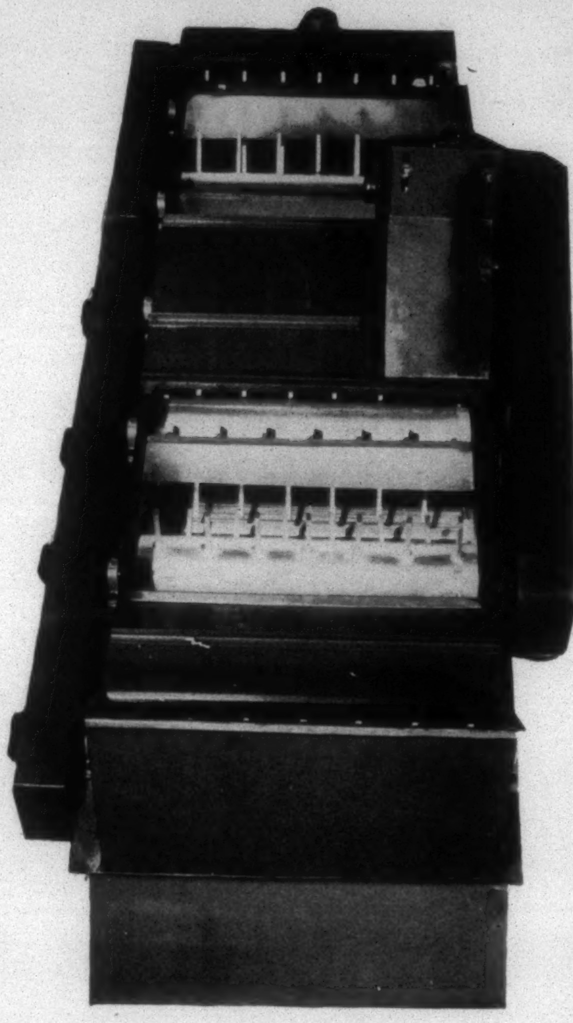

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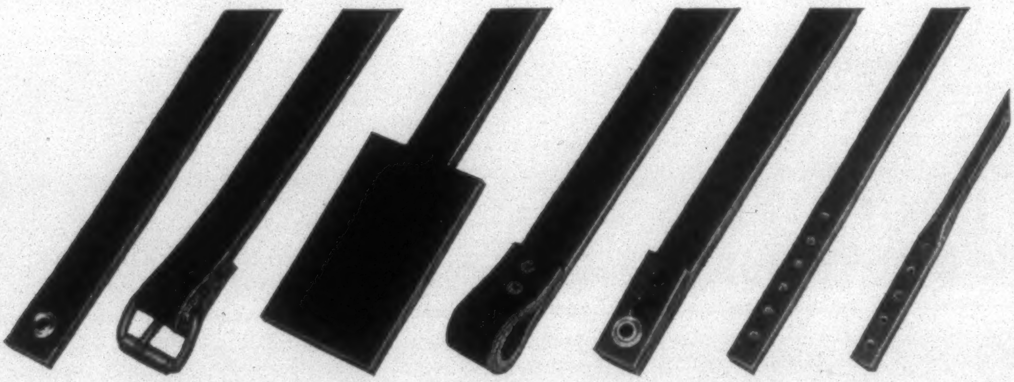

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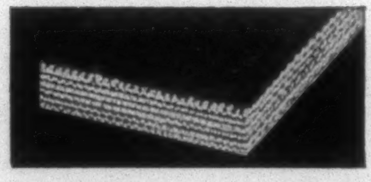

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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part 28 — Thin Places

THIN PLACES are defects very familiar to all weave room men. Thin places are one of the most prevalent defects in woven fabrics made on automatic looms, and unlike some imperfections they cannot be remedied in the finishing department, as they constitute a hole in the fabric and must be cut out, and of course this creates short lengths and seconds. We have different types of thin places in cloth. Some are caused by faulty operation of the take-up or let-off motions. We usually refer to defective cloth made from these two sources as wavy or uneven cloth. (I will deal with these subjects later). Under the above heading I am dealing with thin places caused by filling breakage, or filling depletion from the bobbin. In other words, the condition arises when the strand of filling extending from the bobbin, which is contained in the shuttle, breaks, or all the yarn runs off the bobbin and the loom continues to operate instead of being stopped off by the filling fork mechanism as it should. For this to happen, some part or parts of the loom must be out of adjustment, or the open spaces in the filling fork grate obstructed, choked up with lint, strings, etc., preventing the free passage of the fork prongs through the grate.

The filling fork mechanisms on Draper looms are designed and can be set up to perform three distinct services —to stop the loom off, to disengage the take-up motion, and to throw the transfer mechanism into transferring position and transfer another bobbin into the shuttle when the filling breaks or is run completely off of the bobbin in the shuttle. When the filling fork mechanism is set up to transfer another bobbin into the shuttle when the filling breaks it is impossible to avoid making mispicks, and sometimes thin places in the cloth, and for this reason, nearly all mills now use filling feelers. The purpose of the filling feeler is to cause the bobbin in the shuttle to be ejected from the shuttle before the filling yarn runs entirely off the bobbin, and a full bobbin injected in its place. When using filling feelers, the duties of the filling fork mechanism are reduced to two functions, stopping the loom off when the filling breaks or is depleted from the bobbin, and to disengage the take-up motion when the above happens.

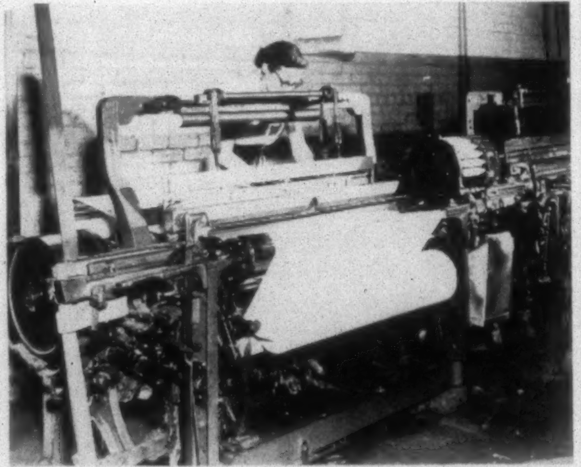
When I refer to the filling motion, I include the shuttle, the filling feeler, the filling fork mechanism, the transfer and thread cutting mechanisms. Closer settings and split-second timings are required on the above mentioned parts and motions than any other part, or parts of the loom, and they all can, and do have something to do with the making of thin places. So, in order to eliminate thin places, it sometimes requires a lot of checking and adjusting, and this checking and adjusting must be done in the proper manner, first things first, or the fixers' efforts will be largely wasted.

The things I write about in this series of articles are my honest opinions and conclusions arrived at over a period of more than 40 years of practical experience in the weaving game. I have worked and acted with extreme persistence, trying to get the answers, the correct answers, and trying at all times to avoid fooling myself. It is much easier to assume a thing is right, and walk off and forget it than it is to stick around, study it and learn that our first impressions were wrong, and too many people follow the course of least resistance in their work. I think I am being very conservative when I say that not more than 25 per cent of the loom fixers in this country today know how to set up the entire filling motion on a Draper loom as it was designed and made to operate. And that is the primary reason that so many mills are having a too high percentage of seconds in their cloth caused by thin places, mispicks and other imperfections originating from some part of the filling motion. The answer to this problem is a sound, sensible training program for the loom fixers on the job, and especially for the learners, or beginners. If the learner is given the fundamentals of setting up a loom before he is put on a section he will continue to learn and improve, provided he has a mechanical mind and is interested in his work, and the overseer should determine if one has the above qualifications before he is put on to learn to fix looms. The time was, and not too many years ago, when the general rule was to pick out some likeable fellow and take him off of a stand of looms, or a warp job and put him on a section. That is bad business for every one involved. It is not giving the learner a fair chance, because almost invariably he will go through life working in a confused state of mind and never be content, or quite sure about his work. The above-mentioned system could be made to work out very well in years past when we had the plain, non-automatic loom, but with our present-day automatic and very highly complicated looms it just will not do.

Many weave room men, especially old timers (the class in which I belong), will take issue with me on some of the statements made above, but before they do I would like to suggest that they ask themselves the following questions: What should be the distance from the fel, or beat of the cloth back to the reed when the protector rod daggers are in tight contact with the frog pieces, or steels, and why? Why is it necessary to position the lay and set the transferrer, transfer hammer, before setting any part of the

Stafford thread cutting device? What positions must the lay be in before making adjustments and setting the shuttle feeler, the latch depressor, and the knife carrier, and why? Why is it necessary to time the pick earlier on the late X-model looms than on the E-model? Why does the picker stick always wear the back side of the slot in the lay? Why is it necessary to set the filling fork slide stand first, before setting the stroke on the filling cam follower, or timing the filling cam, or setting any of the other parts of the filling fork mechanism? These are only a few of the fundamentals necessary to know before setting up a loom properly, but if one can correctly answer them there is still no reason to take issue with me, because it would indicate that they belong in the 25 per cent minority group already mentioned.

To eliminate thin places do the following things in the order mentioned: (1) Check the rocker shaft, rocker shaft collars, parallels, and swords; excessive lost motion in the rocker shaft will allow the lay to drop too low, and this will allow the strand of filling to sometimes slide under and bceome looped on the fork prongs and thereby hold the fork loop up preventing it from making contact with the filling fork hook and preventing the loom from stopping off should the filling break. If the rocker shaft collars, or the parallels are loose, or out of position, this will allow end play in the lay and cause the fork prongs to strike the filling grate, and prevent the loom from stopping off when the filling breaks. If the swords are loose on the rocker shaft the same troubles as mentioned above will be encountered. Also the bolts securing the lay to the swords should be securely tightened, because if they are not rigidly tight the lay will be allowed to move lengthwise enough to allow the grate to strike the fork prongs, and of course nothing should be allowed to strike the fork prongs except the strand of filling, and when the filling strand is not there in place the loom should stop off immediately.



NOW WEAVING HISTORY—This Model A Draper loom, original version of the first automatic weaving machine to revolutionize the textile industry, has been shipped back to its native New England to be preserved in the Old Slater Mill at Pawtucket, R.I. The ancient Model A and a companion loom of the same vintage, both in working order, turned up in North Carolina a few years ago. Recently traced records show that both machines were built in 1896 by Draper Corp. of Hopedale, Mass., and were shipped that year to the Henrietta Mills, Caroleen, N. C. They were part of Draper's order No. 33 calling for 100 such looms, hence were among the earliest automatics ever made.

Draper Corp. brought the loom out at the time when hundreds of new mills were being built in the South, and historical authorities agree it was the widespread adoption of this modern, mass-production machine which gave chief impetus to the rapid rise of Southern textile operations to national prominence. Northern manufacturers, with their heavy investments in thousands of common power looms, were forced to change over to automatic weaving more gradually, although this type of loom is now in general use throughout America and many other countries.

(2) If the lay guide is not in place, properly adjusted and securely tight, the lay will move out of position, lengthwise, enough to allow the grate to strike the fork prongs.

(3) Excessive lost motion in the crank arms will allow the lay to move too far forward and cause the fork prongs to strike the bottom back part of the fork grate and prevent the loom from being stopped off when the strand of filling is not in place. Also the crank arms should be free of any lost motion for numerous other reasons. The crank arms should also be checked for excessive wear, because if the left-hand crank arm is excessively worn the lay will not be allowed to move forward far enough to give the proper lift to the fork when the strand of filling is trapped between the fork and fork grate.

(4) The filling fork is mounted on the fork slide, and the filling fork slide stand should be adjusted to a point to allow the filling fork holder to project $\frac{1}{16}$th to one-eighth inch past the back side of the back box plate. This setting will give the proper lift to the fork when the filling strand contacts it, and will also prevent the fork prongs from striking the back part of the grate and prevent the loom from stopping off when the filling is not there. At this point be sure to check the filling fork to make sure that fork holder does not bind on the fork holder pin, because if this condition exists the fork loop will be held up too high and prevent it from making contact with filling motion hooks and stopping the loom off when the filling breaks. A few drops of gasoline or very thin oil is good to remove this trouble; gasoline is preferable, because oil will attract too much lint accumulation.

(5) Nearly all filling motion hooks are made of brass (I am frank to say I have never known why), and the hole in them where the pin secures them to the filling cam follower dog will wear, allowing back and forward lost motion in the hook, and this condition will sometimes prevent the loom from being stopped off when the filling breaks, and will also sometimes stop the loom off when the filling is not broken. So, if they are excessively worn they should be replaced.

(6) Filling cam follower dog; put the shuttle in the battery end of the loom with the filling cam follower end resting on the highest point of the filling cam. At this point there should be $\frac{1}{16}$th of an inch back and forward play in the top end of the filling cam follower dog. Then turn the crankshaft one revolution, placing the shuttle in the shipper handle end of the loom, and check the timing on the filling cam. The above settings will give a maximum stroke on the filling cam follower dog, and also the filling motion hook, which is very desirable for a number of reasons. The height of the top end of the filling cam follower dog should be adjusted to give approximately a quarter-inch play between the filling motion hook and the filling fork loop when the filling cam follower end is resting on the lowest point of the filling cam. This adjustment should be made before the filling cam is timed.

(7) Check the filling motion shipper to make sure that it is properly adjusted and will make contact with related parts of the filling fork mechanism and stop the loom off when the filling breaks. Otherwise the loom will continue to run and make thin places.

(8) The clutch lever links are the media of connection

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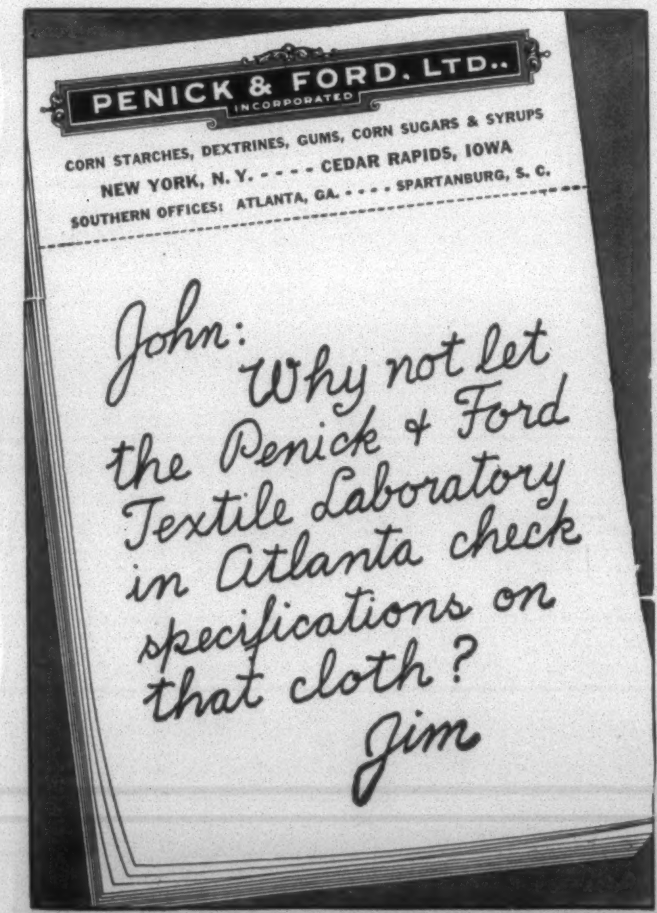

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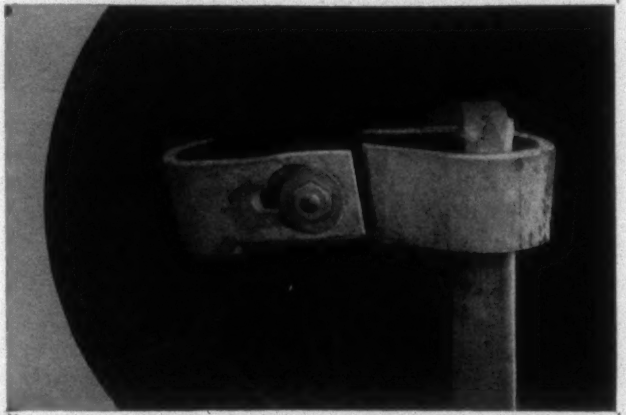

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between the filling fork mechanism and the take-up motion, and when properly adjusted they will disengage the take-up motion and prevent thin places after the filling breaks.

(9) The shuttle should be carefully checked to determine if it is in good condition in every way, free of splinters, cracked places, the bobbin rigidly tight and pointing straight, the bristles, or frictions in place and in good condition, and not excessively worn. If the shuttle is excessively worn, top and bottom, on the shuttle eye end, the filling will sometimes balloon out over the side walls of the shuttle and be pinched between the shuttle walls and the flange on the back box plate or the lay end plate as it enters the right-hand shuttle box and be broken.

(10) The harness should be checked to see if they are properly set, in relation to the race plate, and correctly timed. If the bottom warp sheds are too high off the race plate the shuttle will be thrown, violently, against the top flange of the back box plate, and this in turn will slap the bottom of the shuttle down against the lay end plate, and this condition will soon damage the shuttle beyond repair. If the harness cams are timed to close the harness too early it will cause the same trouble, because the bottom shed will start rising before the shuttle has cleared and entered the shuttle box.

(11) Check the pick motion to determine if there is sufficient stroke on the picker sticks, and the pick cams set to pick on the proper timing. If the stroke on the stick is too short, or the pick cam picking late on the shipper end it will cause the shuttle to drag into the battery end shuttle box late and interfere with the transfer and thread cutting mechanism, and sometimes this will cause, what we refer to as false changes, the filling strand to be cut without the transfer of the bobbin being made into the shuttle. An easy way to determine if the shuttle is going into the right-hand box late is to examine the shuttle, looking for visible abrasions, or marks on the outside front wall of the shuttle near the spring end of shuttle where the tip end of the shuttle feeler makes contact with it as it is entering the shuttle box.

(12) If the pickers are excessively worn they should be replaced, and they should be parallel at all times. If the picker is too high it causes the top of the shuttle to be worn, and if the picker is too low it will wear the bottom of the shuttle by depressing it against the lay end plate, and either condition will interfere with the straight passage of the shuttle and prevent it from boxing correctly, and this will cause filling breakage by allowing the filling to become pinched at various places when the shuttle enters the boxes. If the picker is too high or too low on the shipper end it will allow the filling feeler slot in the shuttle to be thrown out of position, and the filling feeler will contact the front wall of the shuttle, and this will prevent the filling feeler from working properly and thereby allow all the filling yarn to be run off of the bobbin before transfer is made, and this will make mispicks and thin places. Of course the shuttle should be boxing correctly at all times, because if not it will create numerous troubles, including filling breakage and thin places.

(13) The filling feeler mechanism should be checked carefully all the way through, because if it is not function-

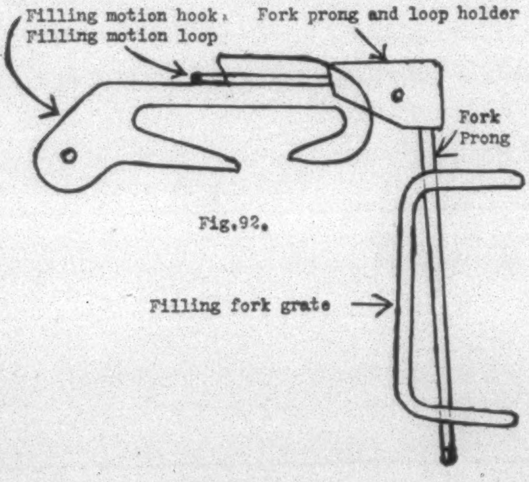

Fig.92.

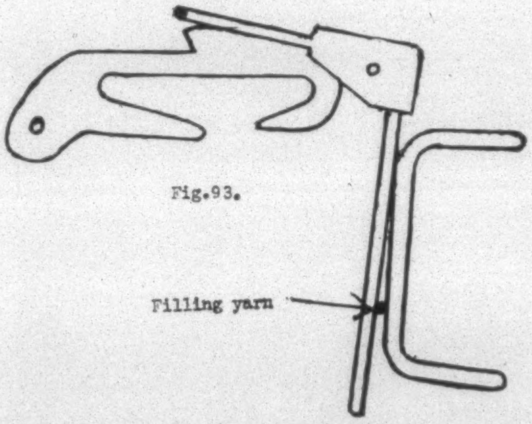

Fig.93.

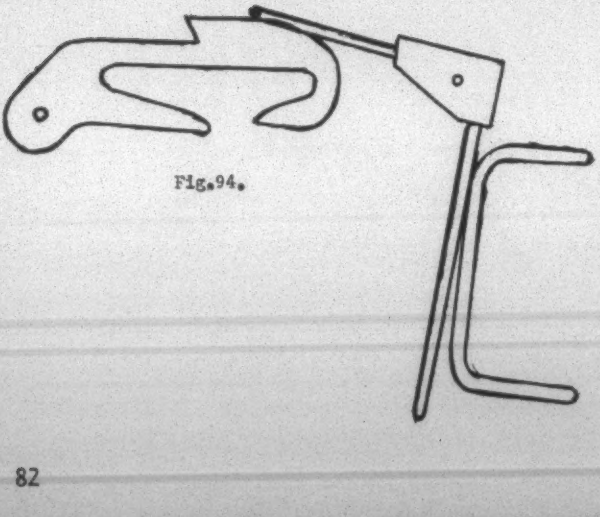

Fig.94.

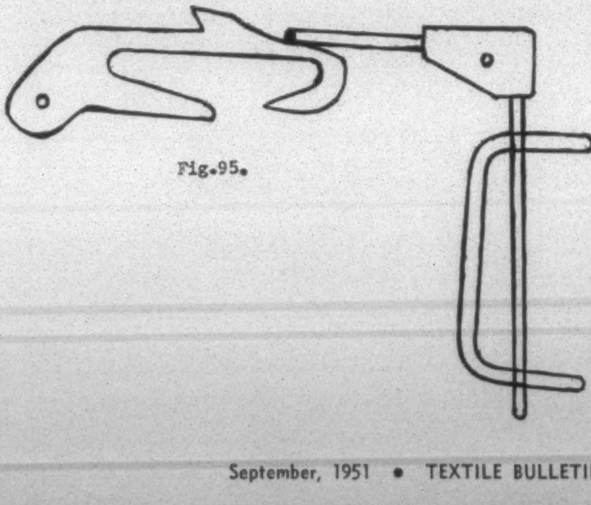

Fig.95.

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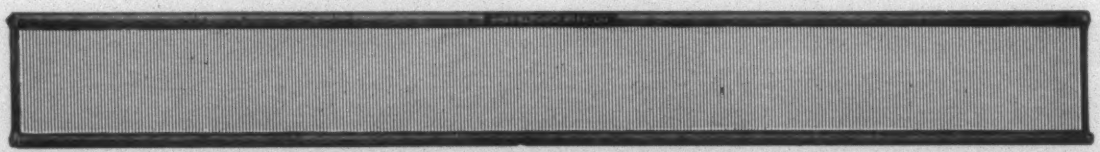

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ing properly the filling yarn will be run entirely off the bobbin, and this will sometimes cause thin places to be made.

(14) If the transfer mechanism is not correctly set it will cause the filling to be broken on the transfer, and sometimes make thin places. Improper adjustments on many parts of the thread cutting device can interfere with the orderly transfer of the bobbin, and cause false changes and broken or cut filling. (I have completely covered the application and settings of the transfer and thread cutting device in previous installments).

One of the most prevalent, and troublesome causes of thin places is lint accumulation on the filling fork grate. This lint accumulates very slowly, as it consists of loose cotton fibers shedding off of the warp and filling yarn. A high percentage of humidity is maintained in most weave rooms, and enough moisture will accumulate on the fork grate to cause the flying cotton fibers which come in contact with it to adhere, or stick to it, and this gradual accumulation will soon block the openings in the grate and prevent the free passage of the fork prongs. The reason for this is that most mills use a filling fork hook which prevents the fork prongs from extending through the grate openings until the filling strand is broken, and this might be too late, because the grate is usually obstructed with lint before this happens. Most mills depend on the weavers to brush the grates often enough to prevent sufficient lint accumulation to give trouble, but too many weavers will get careless and neglect doing the job. Some mills have regular employees to do this job, and of course this increases cost.

Fig. 92 shows the filling fork assembly, and the position of the different parts when the shuttle is in the box on shipper end of the loom, with the lay on front center, and the strand of filling broken allowing the fork prongs to extend through the grate. On the pick, throwing the shuttle to the opposite box, the filling motion hook will be drawn back causing it to contact the filling motion loop and thereby stop the loom off. But with sufficient lint accumulation in the fork grate the fork prongs could not extend through the grate, but be pressed back, raising the loop and prevent its contact with the hook, and the loom would not be stopped off and a thin place would be the result.

Fig. 93 shows the assembly when the loom is running correctly, with strand of filling in place raising the filling motion hook and preventing its contact with the hook, and thereby preventing the loom from being stopped off. It will be noted that the strand of filling prevents the fork prongs from extending through the openings in the grate when the shuttle is in the shipper end shuttle box.

Shown in Fig. 94 is the assembly and the position of the parts on the next pick and the shuttle in the opposite shuttle box. It will be noted that the filling motion loop is resting on the hump of the filling motion hook preventing the fork prongs from extending through the openings in the grate. So, when using the type filling motion hook shown in Fig. 94, and the loom is running properly, no broken filling strand, the fork prongs cannot extend back through the grate openings, and pretty soon there will be sufficient lint accumulation on the grate to prevent the prongs from extending through when the filling breaks.

Fig. 95 shows a type filling motion hook that will prevent this lint accumulation on the fork grate. This shows the assembly in the same position, shuttle in battery end of loom, but with the hump removed from the filling motion hook, allowing the loop to rest at a lower position, and thereby permitting the fork prongs to extend far enough back through the grate openings to keep the cotton fiber lint accumulation knocked out from between the grate openings. This arrangement will do the job without additional cost, or trouble and extra work for the weaver.

Attachment Weaves Waterproof Cotton Fabric

An improved, inexpensive loom attachment for weaving extra-tight, naturally waterproof cotton fabrics has been developed at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced recently. In the recent research this device, a new model of the loom attachment developed previously by the laboratory, has also proved valuable in weaving conventional fabrics . . . especially hard-to-weave fabrics like high-thread-count print cloth, according to Dr. G. E. Hilbert, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry.

He said the new model of the attachment is suitable for wide industrial use because of its practicability and low cost. It is constructed mostly of standard loom parts, and can be built at a very reasonable price. Furthermore, it is easily installed on standard type looms and is simple to adjust and use. The laboratory has thoroughly tested the device in weaving fabrics of both normal and high density.

Identical lots of broadcloth, print cloth and light duck of normal density, that is, having the usual number of picks (horizontal filling threads) per inch, were made with and without the attachment for comparison in the gray goods before dyeing and finishing. Those woven with the device had the better appearance; they were more uniform, showing practically no reed marks (weave defects), and were three to ten per cent stronger. In weaving these fabrics, the laboratory found that the attachment improved the general operation of the loom by easing the strain on the warp yarns.

The attachment also makes possible the insertion of up to approximately one-third more picks than can be obtained without it, resulting in fabrics of such abnormally dense construction that they resist the penetration of water and require no chemical or other treatment to make them waterproof.

Dr. Hilbert said engineering drawings of this loom attachment, together with samples of the experimental fabrics produced, are available to interested cotton mills and other organizations. Requests should be addressed to the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, La.

Alabama Textile Executives To Meet Nov. 3

Date of the Fall meeting of the Alabama Textile Operating Executives has been changed to Saturday, Nov. 3. The group will meet in the Textile Building at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, for a discussion of slashing and weaving problems. The meeting of the Alabama executives was originally slated for Oct. 13, but a change was deemed advisable when it was discovered that the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia had already scheduled its Fall meeting for the same day.

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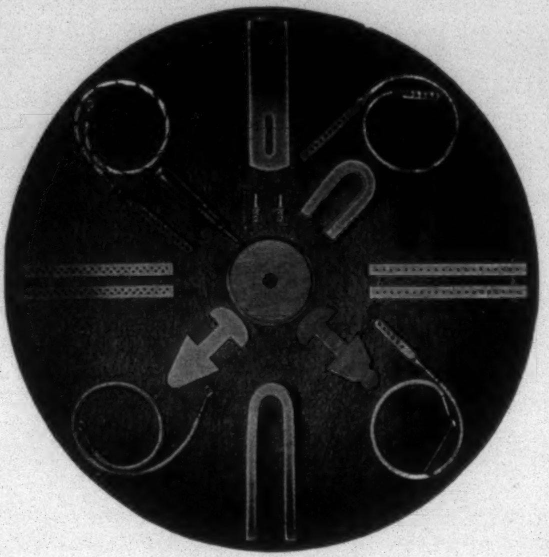

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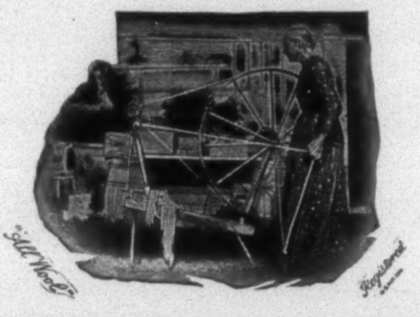

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A.A.T.C.C. Convention Next Month Features Wet Processing Exhibition

A RECORD attendance is expected for the 30th annual convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists to be held Oct. 17-19 at the Hotel Statler in New York City. Interest in the event is high and an interesting program has been announced.

C. Norris Rabold of Erwin Mills, Inc., Cooleemee, N. C., has been nominated for president of the A.A.T.C.C. in the year 1952 by councilors representing the various sectional units. In accordance with the group's constitution, additional nominations, each signed by any 50 or more senior members, may be filed with the secretary not later than Oct. 1 and will receive equal standing on the ballot.

A highlight of the convention will be the presentation of the Olney Medal to Raymond W. Jacoby *(left)* of the Ciba Co. The Olney Medal is awarded annually by A.A.T.C.C. for outstanding achievement in the field of textile chemistry and is considered one of the industry's greatest honors. The medal, endowed by the Howes Publishing Co., has been awarded each year since 1944 as a testimonial to the late Dr. Louis A. Olney of the Lowell Textile Institute in recognition of his lifetime of devotion and multitudinous contributions to this field.

Mr. Jacoby was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and graduated from the local high school there before attending the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he received his bachelor of science degree in chemical engineering in 1910. From then until 1937 he served with various companies in the textile finishing industry as chemical engineer, superintendent, and manager. Since 1937 he has been connected with Ciba Co., Inc., as technician, research director, branch manager, and department manager.

Among his many activities has been the presentation of technical papers on textile processing, printing, and dyeing at meetings and conventions of the A.A.T.C.C. and the Canadian Association of Textile Colourists and Chemists. Beside lecturing on textile processing at several colleges and textile institutions, he has furnished a constant flow of new technical material for publication in a number of trade magazines and papers. He has been granted five U. S. patents in the field of textile dyeing and processing.

Mr. Jacoby has distinguished himself by his untiring efforts to bring the textile dyeing, printing, and finishing skills to a higher scientific level, and has worked unselfishly for this objective throughout his 41 years connection with the industry.

As an active member of the A.A.T.C.C., he has directed many of its activities both in Rhode Island and nationally. He is a member of the association's national committees on research, color index, and technical programs, as well as chairman of the board of editors of monograph No. 2. His activities with the Rhode Island Section include councilor, chairman advisory research committee, and intersectional contest committee. He was assistant general chairman of the association's 1950 annual convention in Portsmouth, N. H. Mr. Jacoby's home is in Mountain Lakes, N. J., and he divides his time between Ciba's Providence, R. I., and New York City offices.

Under the amended constitution, senior members of the Northern New England, Rhode Island and Western New England sections will elect a vice-president for the New England region. The councilors from this region have nominated Raymond W. Jacoby and George O. Linberg.

The councilors from the New York, Philadelphia and Hudson-Mohawk sections have nominated J. Robert Bonnar and Arthur W. Etchells as candidates for vice-president from the Central Atlantic region.

The councilors from the Piedmont, South Central and Southeastern sections have nominated Wyss L. Barker and Samuel L. Hayes as candidates for vice-president from the Southern region.

The councilors from the Mid-West, Pacific Southwest and Pacific Northwest sections have nominated Arthur T. Brainerd as candidate for vice-president from the Western region.

Additional nominations for regional vice-president, each signed by 25 or more senior members of the region involved, may be filed with the secretary not later than Oct. 1.

The annual banquet, concluding the convention program, will have as featured guest speaker Harold G. Hoffman, former governor of New Jersey. Other events include the president's address, the award of the Oyney Medal to Mr. Jacoby, presentation of the *American Dyestuff Reporter* Award, and announcement of the winners of the intersectional contest.

Seventy-five manufacturers' displays make up the most complete textile wet processing exposition in the history of the association. A wide range of dyestuffs, chemicals, auxiliaries, samples of finished goods, plant and laboratory machinery, including numerous products being shown for the first time, will be on display.

The exposition will be a most important activity of the convention. Manufacturers have made every effort to make their displays informative as well as inviting. Following is an alphabetical listing of the exhibitors, giving a brief summary of items to be shown.

Alco Oil & Chemical Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 29, 30
Exhibit: Development and application of Vulcanols and Trenisols as durable textile finishing materials.
In attendance: Arthur E. Jones, Jr., John W. Jordan, Donald W. Robinson, F. M. Tolin.

Alexander Smith, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y.
Booth No. 78
Exhibit: Two industrial processes and their applications will be shown: Textralizing, a method to impart permanent crimp to textile fibers on a commercial basis; and Harristrip, a process to strip color from dyed wool without damage to essential fiber properties.
In attendance: Dr. Ernest Wolff (in charge), E. Mersereau, George Vescio.

Amalgamated Chemical Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 14, 15
Exhibit: Evenate for dyeing of nylon; Amidye for dyeing Dacron; Filaseal Softener FA, a new patented softener for synthetic fibers.
In attendance: Hillary Robinette, Jr., (in charge), Harold B. Dohner, Robert A. Bruce, John M. Jester, Jr., Charles E. Seel, George C. Harkins, Alton Siddons.

American Aniline Products, Inc., New York City.
Booth Nos. 108, 109
Exhibit: Complete line of dyestuffs and textile specialties including Aminil naphthols, Stabilon, and Depuma, the newest addition to the A.A.P. line of textile specialties. Center theme of exhibit will be a continuing series of practical demonstrations portraying defoaming qualities of Depuma.
In attendance: James J. Marshall (in charge), and representatives of the firm.

American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, Lowell, Mass.
Booths A, B, C
Exhibit: Display of testing equipment featuring the following completely new or recent modifications of older models: accelerotor, dynamic dimentional change meter, gas fading test chamber, scorch oven, snag tester.
In attendance: Director of Research Dr. Harold W. Stiegler and members of his staff.

American Bemberg Corp., New York City.
Booth Nos. 55, 56
Exhibit: Various types and weaves of fabrics made from Bemberg and NARCO yarns; also cones and skeins of yarns showing different put ups.
In attendance: J. C. Fortune, H. G. Spitzer, N. Polonsky, R. Devine, M. Phinney, J. Lewy, F. Love, W. Forsthoff, J. B. Dunlop, G. Monk, J. Furr, V. Bez, J. Ashley, E. Benzing.

American Cyanamid Co. (Calco Chemical Division), Bound Brook, N. J.
Booth Nos. 6, 7, 8
Exhibit: Calco's line of fast dyes.
In attendance: E. K. Hunt (in charge).

American Dyestuff Reporter, New York City.
Booth No. 50
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: M. D. Reeser.

American Optical Co. (Instrument Div.), Buffalo, N. Y.
Booth No. 49
Exhibit: Optical instruments for industrial uses, including the rapid scanning Spectrophotometer, junior polarizing microscope, and phase microscope.
In attendance: A. R. Silberg and W. E. Folland (in charge), O. E. Schaefer, Paul Rosenthal, J. V. Cockin.

American Polymer Corp., Peabody, Mass.
Booth No. 87
Exhibit: Synthetic resins for treating textiles with emphasis on permanent finishing of cottons, nylon sizes, synthetic acrylic gums, and rayon sizes.
In attendance: Dr. S. J. Baum, Dr. H. Nadius, W. L. Abromowitz.

American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Boston, Mass.
Booth No. 54-A
Exhibit: Information service to assist exhibitors and visitors.
In attendance: A. A. Underwood (in charge), Sidney Porter.

Anderson Machine Shop Inc., Needham Heights, Mass.
Booth No. 94
Exhibit: Pacific evenness tester for recording and measuring the evenness, weight and count of sliver and yarn.
In attendance: James G. Anderson (in charge), A. G. Anderson.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I.
Booth Nos. 16, 17, 18
Exhibit: Exhibit itself will be in form of firm's newly renovated Providence office; displays will be divided between Arnold, Hoffman dyestuffs and auxiliaries with emphasis on Ahcoquinone wool dyes, Ahcovat dyes and the Solacet colors.
In attendance: Reid Tull (in charge), T. H. Roberts, W. C. Cobb, E. R. Herbertson, L. G. Tubbs, A. C. Merrill, W. T. Clarke, D. L. Turner.

Atlantic Chemical Co., Inc., Centredale, R. I.
Booth Nos. 27, 28
Exhibit: Will dramatize versatility of ATCO products and introduce some of the important improvements made in the past year.
In attendance: Hugh J. Bonino, Joseph Buonanno, John Fanning, Walter Sullivan, Edward Bannigan, Thomas W. Kitchen, Joseph Weldon, James Shore.

Atlas Electric Devices Co., Chicago, Ill.
Booth Nos. 22, 23
Exhibit: First display of production model Accelerotor; also latest model Fade-Ometer and Launder-Ometer and scorch tester for new proposed chlorine retention test.
In attendance: J. E. Norton (in charge), John W. Lane, Fred Schlayer, Leo I. Monaghan.

Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Wilmington, Del.
Booth No. 60
Exhibit: Display of all types of Everglaze fabrics.
In attendance: George J. Forrest, Sanford P. Young, Lola A. Martin, Jacqueline Decker.

Barco Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
Booth No. 24
Exhibit: Complete line of Barco joints featuring actual operating display of the new type IBR revolving joint.
In attendance: D. R. Whitehead (in charge), J. O. Heyworth, F. M. Moore.

Bersworth Chemical Co., Framingham, Mass.
Booth No. 85
Exhibit: Action of Versenes in textile processing will be shown; also test samples of fabrics "before and after."
In attendance: Dr. John J. Singer (in charge), Ronald K. Bersworth, George Rhodes.

Borne Scrymser Co., Elizabeth, N. J.
Booth No. 33
Exhibit: Display of process oils featuring Minerol, Meon, Minotints and Tininols.
In attendance: R. G. Keppler (in charge), W. E. Smith, W. M. Dynes, C. Kozoriz, S. Merlo, D. Epstein, L. D. Barta, Jr.

Brabender Corp., Rochelle Park, N. J.
Booth No. E-2
Exhibit: Control and laboratory instruments including the semi-automatic moisture tester (conditioning oven), and the Viscograph, an experimental starch cooking and cooling apparatus.
In attendance: Arthur Hartkopf.

Brush Development Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Booth No. 48

Exhibit: BL-314A uniformity analyzer; BL-320 universal strain analyzer.

In attendance: A. J. W. Novak (in charge), E. M. Hensley, Eugene Cahn, Milton J. Lichtenstein, Robert Asen.

Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Inc., New York City.

Booth No. 25

Exhibit: Display of Carbic products.

In attendance: Carl W. Kuhl, II, Thorwald Larson, Dyer S. Moss, Edmond A. Lutz, Fred Gonnerman, Nathan W. Akst.

Catalin Corp. of America, New York City.

Booth Nos. 9, 10

Exhibit: Chemicals, finishes, resins.

In attendance: R. A. Woodward (in charge), Leo Beck, Alex Malashevitz, V. W. Moss, J. Hyman, P. Krentel, W. Bell, W. Hupfel, R. Esterly, J. Austin.

Celanese Corp. of America, New York City.

Booth Nos. 63, 64, 67, 68

Exhibit: Display of all types of fabrics woven with acetate yarns and staple demonstrating versatility of weave, texture and color made possible by the use of acetate in blends with natural and other chemical fibers.

In attendance: Robert Burns, P. C. Duggan, G. C. Ward, Dr. V. S. Salvin, Dr. A. F. Tesi.

Chemstrand Corp., New York City.

Booth No. 65

Exhibit: Fibers and fabrics.

In attendance: C. W. Rice.

Ciba Co., Inc., New York City.

Booth Nos. 34, 35

Exhibit: Model of firm's new manufacturing plant at Toms River, N. J.

In attendance: S. I. Parker, J. P. Bauer, W. H. Kieffer, F. F. Jacobs, M. G. Stern, G. Walsh, E. P. Ward, G. Wiseman, G. L. Battye, H. Mullner, E. L. Caswell, R. T. McGuire, J. Harding.

Commonwealth Color & Chemical Co., New York City.

Booth No. 89

Exhibit: Textile chemical specialties including detergents, penetrators, cationic softeners, hosiery finishes, dyeing and bleaching assistants for synthetic fibers.

In attendance: M. W. Mueller (in charge), A. S. Wittnebel, C. M. Robbins, O. W. Bertram, G. D. Fronmuller, A. E. Skead.

Cravenette Co. U. S. A., Hoboken, N. J.

Booth No. 103

Exhibit: Water repellent chemicals featuring durable type and renewable water repellents; also new type durable water repellent and combination water repellent and mildew resistant developed in past year.

In attendance: Robert C. Hunzinger, Sam S. Sinatra, Fred Barbaro.

Custom Scientific Instruments, Inc., Arlington, N. J.

Booth No. E-1

Exhibit: Laboratory equipment including the CSI Stoll Quartermaster universal wear tester, CSI Stoll flex machine, SPI flammability tester and CSI high speed angle centrifuge.

In attendance: H. J. Bultman, Jr., R. J. Novotny, J. Eaglesham.

Dexter Chemical Corp., New York City.

Booth No. 79-B

Exhibit: Display of rare and important writings relating to chemistry and textile processing, many of which are original manuscripts or first editions, centuries old, chosen from the Dexter library of the history of chemistry.

In attendance: Joseph B. Evans, Sidney M. Edelstein, Leonard Slesinger, Azel W. Mack, Eugene P. Henley, Dudley B. Setzler, Mortimer Bayer, Philip Swartz, Adrian S. Price.

Dow Corning Corp., Midland, Mich.

Booth Nos. 83, 84

Exhibit: Decetex 104, silicone water repellent treatment for fabrics; Dow Corning silicone oil and grease lubricants, and silicone (Class H) electrical insulation.

In attendance: F. L. Dennett, C. E. Gibson, N. C. Foster, R. E. Knopf.

E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., New York City.

Booth No. 86

Exhibit: Reproduction of facilities used to convert vegetable and animal oils to specific end uses in the textile industry.

In attendance: H. Carman, S. Cohen, H. A. Crovo, W. Cummings, L. W. Davis, W. H. Kirkpatrick, W. Meyers, J. P. Redston, A. Troy, Dr. G. Zinzalian, K. W. Hartmann.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Booth Nos. 11, 12

Exhibit: Fine chemicals and dyestuffs including Avitone softener, Zeset stabilizing resin, Zelan and Aridex, water repellents; also panels illustrating development of colors for Orlon, Dacron and the application of vat colors to wool.

In attendance: C. B. Harris (in charge).

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

Booth Nos. 71, 72, 73-A, 74

Exhibit: Display of various Du Pont fibers; a special feature will show enlarged spinnerette with simulated fibers illustrating one method used by Du Pont in spinning fibers.

In attendance: W. S. Armstrong, Jr. (in charge).

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Booth No. 93

Exhibit: Twitchell oils, fatty acids and derivations; also important processing steps for various classes of fibers will be illustrated together with the major advantages of the respective Twitchell product and its influence at these points.

In attendance: R. F. Brown, V. W. Colby, N. A. Ruston, W. T. Meinert, W. H. Shields, H. T. Buckley, H. D. Armitage, J. M. Washburn, Jr., J. W. Ritz, W. A. Colby, J. P. Kramer, R. J. Roberts, J. P. Clancy, T. L. Reilling, A. C. Fusaro.

Fairchild Publications, New York City.

Booth Nos. 54, 79-A

Exhibit: Publications.

In attendance: Bertha Kaufman.

Fisher Scientific Co., New York City.

Booth No. 31

Exhibit: Laboratory equipment.

In attendance: George C. Lord.

Gaston County Dyeing & Machine Co., Stanley, N. C.

Booth No. 116

Exhibit: One-pound stainless steel laboratory dyeing machine; combination package and raw stock extractor for laboratory use.

In attendance: G. Linder, G. H. Hacker, Ray P. Craig, Gordon Hacker.

Geigy Co., New York City.

Booth No. 81

Exhibit: Dyestuffs and textile auxiliaries featuring the sequestering agent Sequestrene, Tinopal WG, an optical bleach, and the Cupropheny1 dyes.

In attendance: H. A. Keenan (in charge), R. C. Allison, W. W. Barre, E. W. Birdsall, A. A. Caddell, J. C. Dempsey, D. Ekstrom, B. L. Hathorne, E. V. Helms, R. Keenan, D. P. Knowland, J. S. Lange, F. F. Myers, A. J. Rooney, K. E. Schmalenberger, H. C. Spatz, R. H. Schweibert, D. V. Speese, H. L. Steen, W. H. Turner, L. C. Voss, R. L. Ward, G. A. Wilkie.

General Dyestuff Corp., New York City.

Booth Nos. 40, 41, 42

Exhibit: New developments of dyestuffs and textile chemicals with emphasis on the theme of fast colors;

samples of commercial production from the recently developed hot oil process also will be shown.

In attendance: J. R. Bonnar, C. A. Bergman, P. J. Choquette, C. Z. Draves, Dr. H. E. Hager, E. Hansen, J. H. Hennessey, Dr. H. Luttringhaus, L. S. Thompson.

David Gessner Co., Worcester, Mass.
Booth No. 80

Exhibit: Continuous cold water shrinking and impregnating machine featuring the tensionless piece goods dryer.

In attendance: John P. Franklin, James Barr, Richard C. Franklin, Richard L. Bernard.

Glasco Equipment Corp., Paterson, N. J.
Booth No. 77

Exhibit: Glasco dye jig enclosure; dyehouse truck; color pail, containers and tanks; photographs of dye becks and other equipment.

In attendance: C. G. Welchman (in charge).

John Hewson Co., New York City.
Booth No. 104

Exhibit: Operational display of models of high-speed TAKK static control systems.

In attendance: J. K. Hewson, W. E. Krause, J. F. Donnelly, J. Bone, D. Stone, H. Bradbury.

Hilton-Davis Chemical Co. Div., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Booth Nos. 50-B, 50-C

Exhibit: Textile dyestuffs including naphthols, fast color bases, fast color salts, Spectrolenes, acid dyes, basic dyes and optical bleaches.

In attendance: N. S. Knaggs (in charge), G. N. Nickles, A. S. Davis, P. C. Blackman, W. B. Uhler, E. R. Roper, C. H. Ratterree, Jr., K. L. Dorman.

E. F. Houghton & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 43, 44, 45

Exhibit: Complete line of synthetic detergents and wetting agents featuring a new rayon size in the Houghto-Size series.

In attendance: C. B. Kinney, H. W. Walker, O. R. Kerst, J. R. Clendenning, O. H. McClay, H. E. Peterson.

Instrument Development Laboratories, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass.
Booth No. 3

Exhibit: Color-Eye color measuring instrument for production control of color in textile processing; special accessories for use with equipment; demonstration of applications.

In attendance: A. R. MacDonald (in charge).

Interchemical Corp. (Textile Colors Div.), Hawthorne, N. J.
Booth No. 47

Exhibit: Aridye pigment colors; Interchem dyes for printing acetate, rayon, nylon, etc.; Arigen dyes and Interchem Copper-8 dispersion.

In attendance: Members of sales and service staffs.

Italviscosa, Milano, Italy, N. Y. C. Office, 689 Fifth Avenue.
Booth No. 69

Exhibit: Textile fibers and yarns, together with finished fabrics made from these fibers and yarns; all produced in Italy.

In attendance: J. John Lawler (in charge), Angelo Donini, Gino Mondini, F. Perutz.

Kelco Co., New York City.
Booth No. 32

Exhibit: Showing of fabrics which have been printed with Keltex as a thickening agent.

In attendance: I. L. Blanchard, Frank Habersberger, William Nael, George Nichols, A. K. Saisselin, J. J. Sullivan.

Macbeth Corp., Newburgh, N. Y.
Booth No. 100

Exhibit: Model A laboratory pH meter; Model T titration pH meter; Model I industrial pH meter; Macbeth color matching skylight; Macbeth-Ansco color densitometer.

In attendance: Norman Macbeth (in charge), Warren B. Reese, John L. Ayer.

Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Booth Nos. 110, 111

Exhibit: Dyestuffs, process chemicals, finishes; featuring Resloom melamine formaldehyde resins, Santaloom urea formaldehyde, Merlon thermoplastic resin dispersions, Syton for slippage control, and Catalyst AC.

In attendance: E. H. Rossin (in charge), W. R. Battersby, C. H. Bishop, W. E. Breagy, R. M. England, R. N. Foster, Robert Gow, W. F. Hill, C. L. Jones, W. S. Lamont, S. F. Sylvester.

Morrison Machine Co., Paterson, N. J.
Booth Nos. 50-D, 50-E

Exhibit: Laboratory model of Williams unit designed for 50-pound steam pressure utilized in connection with the new hot oil dyeing process; also samples of fabrics dyed by the hot oil process.

In attendance: J. R. Morrison and C. W. Curts (in charge), J. L. Morrison, J. C. Morrison, John Kreeft, A. V. Caporossi, Harold Lacey.

National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York City.
Booth Nos. 98, 99

Exhibit: Display will emphasize dyestuffs and detergents; a special feature will be the M.C.D. Crawford collection of pre-historic dyeings by the Incas and Aztecs, some dating as far back as 800 B.C.

In attendance: C. C. Knights, R. H. Holoch, A. J. Anderson, L. H. Winnell, W. Ferrazano, C. H. Ludders, R. Hoffman, Dr. O. M. Morgan, R. Robertson, E. J. Allard, A. E. Sampson, E. W. Camp, W. Baker.

National Milling & Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth No. 107

Exhibit: Industrial soaps, detergents and penetrants.

In attendance: L. M. Rosenberger (in charge), John J. Tomalino, W. Russell Harris.

National Starch Products, Inc., New York City.
Booth No. 82

Exhibit: Display will simulate outdoor billboard displaying a blow-up of firm's new moppet-type trade character; products to be featured include Nufilm, Ambertex, Amberflo and Clearfilm.

In attendance: D. Pascal, J. F. Fitzgerald, H. C. Olsen, W. H. Stone, I. L. Dowdee, E. J. Maslanka, H. M. Smith.

Nopco Chemical Co., Harrison, N. J.
Booth Nos. 4, 5

Exhibit: Antistatic chemicals for processing natural and synthetic fibers.

In attendance: Walter B. Morehouse, Ralph G. Schaubhut, Walter E. Brewer, C. E. Elphick, Laurence E. Rossiter, William J. Garvin, Dan S. Rion, R. B. Macintyre, Travis V. Rankin, A. M. Hartley.

North American Rayon Corp., New York City.
Booth Nos. 55, 56

Exhibit: Various types of weaves of fabrics made from Bemberg and NARCO yarns; also cones and skeins of yarn showing different put ups.

In attendance: (See American Bemberg Corp.)

Nuodex Products Co., Inc., Elizabeth, N. J.
Booth No. 13

Exhibit: Complete line of Nuodex textile fungicides.

In attendance: Arthur Minich, Harold M. Johnson, Milton Goll.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.
Booth No. 95

Exhibit: Display of urea formaldehyde crush proof finish resins.

In attendance: Leon P. Brick, Albert R. Jenny, Alexander C. Mackey, Emil W. Peters, Philip E. MacLean, R. Allan

Watson, J. Walter Huber, Malcolm P. Coulman, John E. Trezise, Clifford R. Smith.

Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., New York City.
Booth Nos. 61, 62
Exhibit: Display of Fiberglas decorative fabrics featuring finishing, printing and dyeing of Fiberglas fabrics and improved dyeing techniques.
In attendance: W. F. Colton (in charge), H. E. Mahler, R. S. Caroselli.

Pharma Chemical Corp., New York City.
Booth No. 26
Exhibit: Dyestuffs and intermediates.
In attendance: Dr. Eugene A. Markush, I. Matthew Buchholtz, Julius Miller, John J. Schwager, Oscar K. Schwartz.

Rayon & Synthetic Textiles, New York City.
Booth No. 53
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: A. H. McCollough.

Richmond Oil, Soap & Chemical Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth No. 101
Exhibit: Ronyl duller S, for nylon; scour bleach No. 2, for synthetic fibers; Richonic No. 33, for worsteds; Rosopen No. 100, penetrant.
In attendance: William Alkus (in charge), Morton W. Levi, Henry M. Rubin, William Kamarek, John W. Schenkel, George Kantner.

Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 114, 115
Exhibit: Display of fabrics treated with certain of the firm's textile chemicals, featuring samples treated with Triton X100 and Rhomite R1.
In attendance: C. M. Clevenger, A. K. Haynes, J. M. Schandler, R. G. Thomas.

Royce Chemical Co., Carlton Hill, N. J.
Booth No. 79
Exhibit: Textile chemicals featuring desizing enzymes, Neozyme, Neozyme HT, Neozyme L. and Neozyme L conc.
In attendance: H. C. Royce, R. S. Griffith, P. J. Wood, R. L. Jones, I. J. Royce, A. Finley, W. Brown, W. E. Fayssoux, A. J. Berube, C. W. Holweger.

Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York City.
Booth Nos. 21, 22
Exhibit: Velanol NB and its use in the dyeing of Dacron; Sandopan TFL, a new surface-active agent; also display of fabrics made from both natural and synthetic fabrics dyed and finished with Sandoz products.
In attendance: C. H. A. Schmitt, R. A. Lindemaier, Walter E. Taylor, Herman L. Schwarz, Frank J. Casey, Alfred Carbone, Charles Saalfrank, Clifford Worthen, Henry Rollins.

Sarco Co., Inc., New York City.
Booth No. 50-A
Exhibit: Electric thermostats, temperature regulators, steam traps, scraper strainers.
In attendance: A. Milnes (in charge), H. F. Collins, M. J. Marion, J. Thompson, D. Roland.

Scholler Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 1, 2
Exhibit: Samples of textile soaps, softeners, sulphonated oils and finishes, and samples of fabrics treated with same; also featured will be Dura Beau finishes as well as the Schollerize process for wool shrinkage control.
In attendance: E. S. Atkinson (in charge), F. C. Scholler, L. M. Boyd, J. F. Noble, H. L. Frost, W. Jackson, C. H. Schepmose, W. A. Daniel.

Seydel-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Go.
Booth No. 105
Exhibit: Seyco finishing materials and wet processing auxiliary chemicals along with samples of fabrics finished or processed with these products.
In attendance: Paul Seydel, David Meriwether, Carl Blumenstein.

Smith, Drum & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth Nos. 112, 113
Exhibit: Package dyeing machines.
In attendance: Albert P. March (in charge), Harry S. Drum, John Patton, William C. Dodson, Robert N. Smith.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc., New York City.
Booth Nos. 120, 121
Exhibit: Display will feature the firm's textile wax emulsions, the S/V Fabrisecs; also featured will be the firm's "engineering approach" to textile problems wherein Socony-Vacuum products find application.
In attendance: Warren A. Beman (in charge).

South Florida Test Service, Miami, Fla.
Booth No. 102
Exhibit: Photographs of exposure facilities, test samples on exposure at the firm's inland proving grounds and salt atmospheric base, and instrumentation for measuring and recording solar radiation, both direct and under glass.
In attendance: Earl M. DeNoon (in charge), Warren W. Smith.

Standard Fabricators, Inc., New York City.
Booth No. 92
Exhibit: Textile dyeing, extraction and drying equipment; display of high-speed pressure extraction and drying.
In attendance: G. T. Kreis (in charge), R. Stevens, C. Carnoy.

Ten-Co Machine Co., Paterson, N. J.
Booth No. 88
Exhibit: Miniature working model of tensionless-continuous dye beck; stainless steel dyehouse truck; stainless steel dolly.
In attendance: Roger Horelbeke (in charge).

Tennessee Eastman Co., Kingsport, Tenn.
Booth Nos. 96, 97
Exhibit: New Eastman GLF Series, a group of dyestuffs said to provide a complete line of acetate colors with excellent fastness to gas and light.
In attendance: Garry King, William Cummins, Frank Ruddock, Carl Rutherford, F. L. Bume, Duncan G. Carmichael.

Textile Age, Greenwich, Conn.
Booth No. 19
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: A. P. Gumaer, D. H. White, C. S. Vanpelt, W. A. B. Davidson.

Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.
Booth No. 52
Exhibit: Publication.
In attendance: Junius Smith, vice-president and business manager, and F. R. Carey, vice-president and Eastern manager.

Textile Industries, Atlanta, Ga.
Booth Nos. 38, 39
Exhibit: Display of publication.
In attendance: Maynard L. Durham (in charge), J. C. Fonville, A. C. Shaw, W. K. Hoffman, Rodman Hanson, Paul Platzman.

Textile World, New York City.
Booth Nos. 106, 119
Exhibit: Copies of publication.
In attendance: Wm. Buxman (in charge), E. D. Fowle, P. Thomas, Wm. Newell, Richard Scott, W. Dall, A. W. Fisher, John White.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., New York City.
Booth No. 70
Exhibit: Dynel in all forms, dyed and finished; new fabrics, both 100 per cent Dynel and many blends; new dyeing and finishing techniques.
In attendance: J. E. Burke, R. W. Gaines, F. C. King, T. P. Mulligan, H. S. Porter, A. L. Snyder.

United States Testing Co., Inc., Hoboken, N. J.
Booth No. 46
Exhibit: Samples of fugitive tints, details of testing moth proofing compounds, A.A.T.C.C. flammability tester and gas fading chamber.
In attendance: Cameron Baker, Arthur Kellner, Paul Vomvouras.

Venango Engineering Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.
Booth No. 125
Exhibit: Textile dyeing machinery.
In attendance: C. Harry McCandless, A. Robertson.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., Richmond, Va.
Booth No. 66
Exhibit: Vicara, fabrics and apparel with Vicara in the blend.
In attendance: John H. Karrh, Jesse F. Yeates, Jr., Randall Hagner, Lee B. Whitcomb.

Virginia Smelting Co., West Norfolk, Va.
Booth Nos. 117, 118
Exhibit: Textile chemicals manufactured by the firm and a ceramic exhibit depicting the growth of the textile industry will be featured.
In attendance: H. B. Channon, J. G. Todd, Jr., J. R. Eldridge, A. K. Scribner, Jr., G. V. Rittenhouse, T. T. Allen, W. C. Dever, S. C. Soneson, E. H. Keys, J. B. Johnson, H. B. Peterson.

Wallerstein Co., Inc., New York City.
Booth Nos. 36, 37
Exhibit: Two framed panels illustrating the continuous method in action and the outstanding features of using Rapidase for desizing; featured products will be Rapidase and Serizyme.
In attendance: J. Andrew Clark, James Casserly, John C. Robertson, Frank Taberski, Miss Marie Cooney.

Warwick Chemical Co. Div., Sun Chemical Corp., Long Island City, N. Y.
Booth No. 124
Exhibit: Technical data and information on Warwick's line of chemical specialties for the textile industry.
In attendance: Ernest Nathan, D. J. Eccleston, I. Hurd, H. Goldstein, J. Hoyt, S. Y. Stribling, III, D. Gagliardi, W. Green, W. Brothers, H. Kennedy, A. Piccotti, M. M. McCann, M. Lane, D. York.

Watson-Park Co., Bellardvale, Mass.
Booth F (South Mezzanine)
Exhibit: Restex 100, a urea formaldehyde syrup; Restex P-200, a urea formaldehyde paste; Wapaco Synthetic 150; liquid hydraldehyde (stripping agent); and the Ogden process, a new patent applied for process for simultaneously stripping and dyeing re-worked wool.
In attendance: F. A. Prisley (in charge), H. E. Gile, J. F. Shepard.

Westinghouse Electric Corp., Mansfield, Ohio.
Booth Nos. 122, 123
Exhibit: Westinghouse Laundromat and Westinghouse dryer; also display of garments which have washability in the Westinghouse twins.
In attendance: J. M. Barnett (in charge), Mrs. Jean Jeppesen.

Jacques Wolf & Co., Passaic, N. J.
Booth No. 76 (Dept. A)
Exhibit: Chemical specialties for textile processing featuring antifume agents, synthetic detergents, cation active and other finishes, Monopole and other sulphonated oils, enzymec products, hydrosulfites, dispersing agents, wetting agents and textile gums.
In attendance: S. E. Tylee, G. J. Desmond, Arnold Pfister, M. Costello, W. Deuble, E. J. Grady, J. O'Malley, G. W. Searell, C. E. Wright, C. R. Bruning, C. I. Lakey, C. H. Hagelgans, F. L. Fassnacht, G. W. Aspey, D. Hoffman, R. C. Braun, L. Sellet, R. W. Parks, Dr. H. Probst, E. J. Pranke, A. J. Jacovino.

Wyandotte Chemicals Corp., Wyandotte, Mich.
Booth Nos. 90, 91
Exhibit: Display of caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, Pluronics, Kreelon and Carbose, with special emphasis on the Pluronics and Kreelon CD.
In attendance: Dr. Paul E. Burchfield (in charge), W. L. Rippeteau, R. K. Rigger, H. C. Speel.

$300,000 Addition Occupied By Butterworth

H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., textile machine builders since 1820, is now occupying a large new addition at Bethayres, Pa. The new building is the company's main erecting shop and also includes a tenter chain and pressed roll departments, shipping department, drafting room and business office. It has a total of 68,000 square feet of floor space and cost $300,000.

The new plant is the third step in a four-year expansion program. In 1947, Butterworth completed a large new machine shop at Bethayres. In 1950, the firm converted its Bethayres foundry for manufacturing operations. Butterworth plants in Philadelphia, Pa., and Providence, R. I., were sold during this period and only the most modern machinery was moved to the consolidated operation at Bethayres. Obsolescent equipment was scrapped.

"Our production capacity is now at the highest point in the 130-year history of the company," says Harry W. Butterworth, Jr., president. "We have developed an integrated manufacturing operation at Bethayres that will greatly reduce the time element in production and speed deliveries." Other officers of the company include DeHaven Butterworth, vice-president, J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president and secretary, and John H. S. Spencer, executive vice-president and treasurer. The sixth generation of the Butterworth

Sixth generation of Butterworth family—nephews of the president—with executives of the firm. *Left to right:* J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president and secretary; J. Ebert Butterworth, Jr.; Harry W. Butterworth, Jr., president; DeHaven Butterworth, vice-president in charge of sales; John H. S. Spencer, executive vice-president and treasurer; DeHaven Butterworth, Jr. Also serving an apprenticeship but not shown in the picture is John H. S. Spencer, Jr.

Main erection floor in new plant. Boxing and crating operations in foreground.

family—DeHaven Butterworth, Jr., James E. Butterworth, Jr., and John H. Spencer, Jr., nephews of the president—are now serving apprenticeships with the firm.

There are two manufacturing divisions in the Butterworth business. The first includes machinery for bleaching, mercerizing, dyeing, printing and finishing, with a sub-division for the manufacture of calender rolls for the textile and paper industries. The second is the rayon machinery division, established in 1931.

The Butterworth firm has offices in Providence, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C., as well as agents in the principal countries of the world. In charge of the Charlotte sales and service office is J. Hillman Zahn *(right)*. Hill Zahn, born at Philadelphia in 1893, began as an apprentice draftsman with Butterworth in June, 1910, completed his apprenticeship four years later and was assigned for the next nine years (except for service during World War I) to the firm's engineering department under Ebert Butterworth.

Butterworth's first Southern office was opened in the Woodside Building at Greenville, S. C., and the next year, 1924, the firm began branch plant operations in that city, where calender rolls were produced. In 1926 the Greenville plant was closed, and the company moved its Southern office to the Johnston Building in Charlotte. (Hill Zahn says that David Clark, editor of TEXTILE BULLETIN, sold Butterworth officials on the idea of locating in Charlotte). Soon after, Ebert Butterworth returned to Philadelphia and Hill Zahn succeeded him in charge of the Southern headquarters. Mr. Zahn covered the Southern territory by himself until 1948, when Clarence Hunter, who has been with H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. for 15 years, was sent down from Philadelphia to assist him. Indicative of the growth of dyeing and finishing operations in the Southern textile industry is the fact that between 60 and 70 per cent of Butterworth's finishing machinery sales are made in the Southern states.

Sanforlan Promoted By Cluett, Peabody

The Sanforized division of Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., recently launched its Fall, 1951, consumer advertising campaign on behalf of Sanforlan, its new trade mark identifying shrinkage-controlled woolens. As an initial phase of the campaign, it distributed the first of a series of striking direct mail pieces to the trade calling attention to the coming Fall-Winter promotion.

Additional mailings will be made frequently throughout the Fall selling season.

Aerial view of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. plant, Bethayres, Pa. New building in foreground houses the assembly floor tenter chain and pressed roll departments, drafting room, and general offices.

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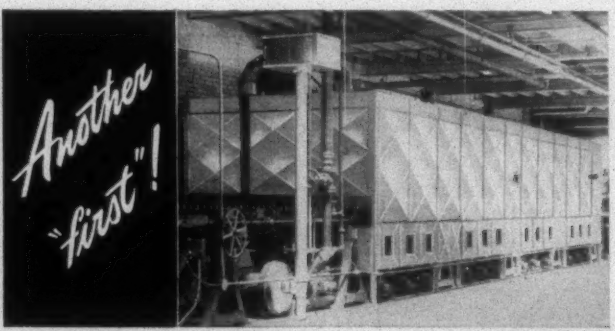

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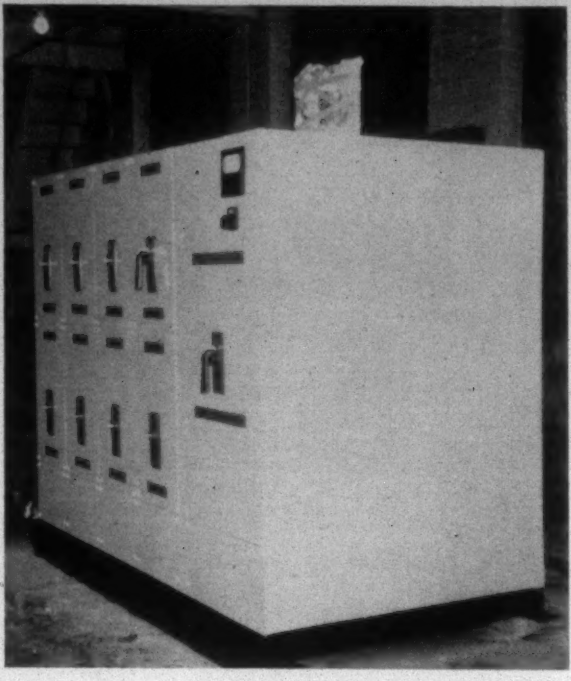

New switchboard built by Southern Electric Service Co. for installation at Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

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Maintenance, Engineering & Handling

Loom Wiring, Up-To-Date

By JAMES T. MEADOR

THE American Institute of Electrical Engineers textile industry conference which took place at Georgia Tech last Spring was instrumental in bringing out some interesting and practical papers and discussions, of such nature as to encourage a large attendance of mill men from over the whole South.

Among the outstanding papers presented at this meeting was one by Victor Sepavich, supervisor of engineering research for Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass. He opened his presentation with a general discussion upon the fact that the degree of automatic operation desired was the governing factor of loom wiring, with some rather simply wired for stop-operation only, while others such as felt and carpet looms were quite elaborate in their operation; also, he emphasized the important features of the new and improved developments of power-supply wiring for control of the loom motor in starting, and overload control, all pointed toward the ultimate goal of completely preventing loom fires from electrical causes.

Mr. Sepavich traced the development of the present-day, totally-enclosed loom motor from its open and troublesome predecessor which was responsible for frequent fires due to excessive amounts of lint being "inhaled" to become oil soaked which consequently led to breaking down the insulation of the windings, resulting in burned-out motors and loom fires. Bearings were also a source of frequent fires and also contributed to the general situation because of being over-laden with oil. Totally enclosed motors have relieved this burden, and most of them have gone over to ball bearings, thus eliminating the problem of excessive oiling. And, further in connection with the fact of motor failure is the matter of faulty wiring from controller (starter) to the motor, where the general practice has been to do this with solid wires in "Greenfield" flexible conduit, usully one-half or three-quarter-inch sizes, with squeeze or clamp type box connectors at both ends, or, one at the controller and the other where the leads go into the terminal box on the motor. Later there have been variations, with improvements, on this, with the motors being supplied with long leads of flexible wire which were then extended on down, or up, to the controller by means of the Greenfield flexible conduit mentioned above, which was a great improvement of the solid wire job, but had the weakness (and still has) of the Greenfield to contend with, since any kind of a blow could dislodge it from the box connectors, leaving it hanging loose, and sharp enough for a quick short circuit or ground. Too, this invited heavy oil seepage and consequent insulation softening and failure, with more troubles. You all know how this wiring system looks, so we won't attempt to give you a photograph of it. But, we will show you how a much greater improvement on this problem looks on a similar job, sketched herewith.

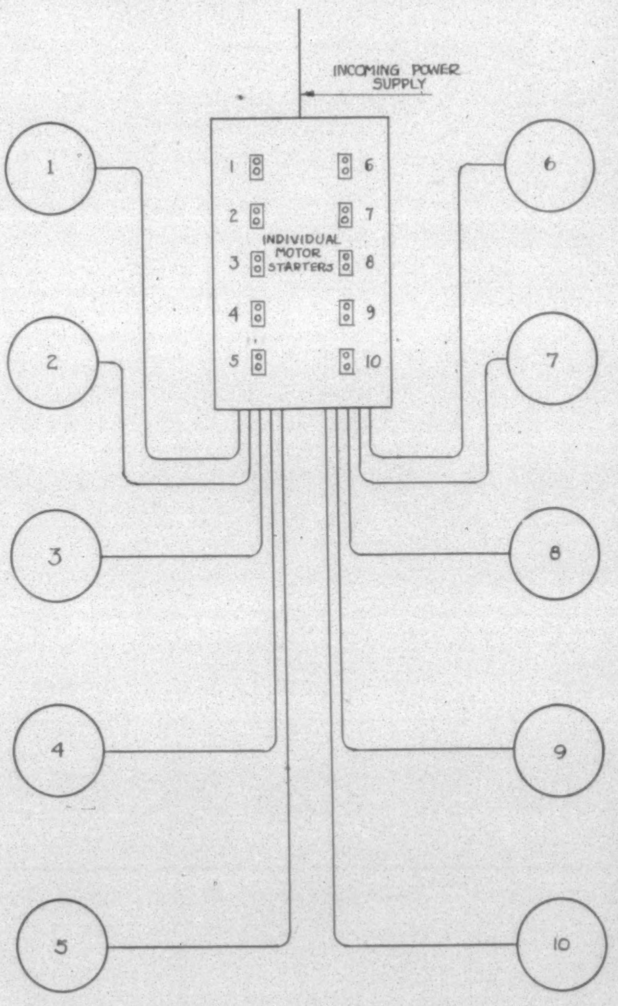


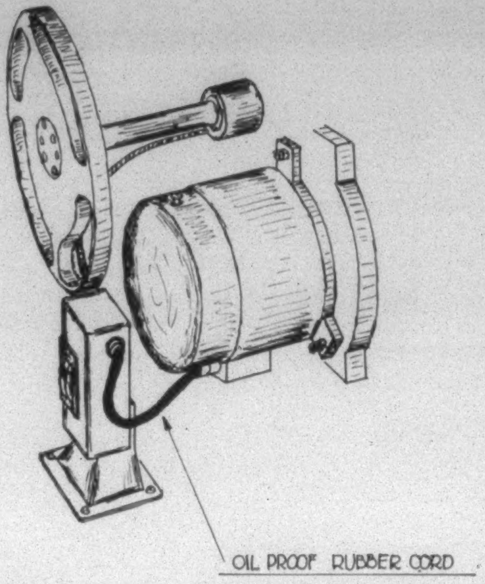
Diagram of group type starter panel with branch wiring to the loom motors, shown ten in number here, although these are made up to contain either eight, ten, or 12 branch circuits. These branch circuits may be of small sizes inasmuch as they run from the starters to the individual motors, and, therefore, may be of half-inch conduit and three No. 14 or No. 12 wires to a receptacle terminal of the type which is grounded to the conduit and carries a fourth terminal for the purpose of making the grounded circuit continuous from this point on through the four-conductor, oil-resistant cable directly to the motor frame itself, which in turn effectively grounds the loom.

Several manufacturers of switches and panel boards have been conscientiously working with some of the leading concerns in the textile industry toward developing group motor starter switches for use in wiring individually motor-driven looms, wherein all of the switches are mounted in a single cabinet large enough to accommodate starters for as many as ten loom motors.

This variation in location and mounting of starters protects them from the damages to which pedestal-mounted starters are subjected. In other words, the starters are taken away from the oily, lint-laden, and otherwise very dirty location and removed to the location of these cabinets, which may be either on a wall or post or some similarly nearby place. Of course, as Mr. Sepavich has pointed out and as you no doubt have noticed, "oil-resistant" cable with waterproof connectors has solved some of the trouble, especially where single-switch pedestals, as well as double-switch pedestals, are being used in the usual position on the floor. Also, single-switch enclosures are being refined by being made more resistant to mechanical injury, also in keeping with the new code requirements for guiding the switch and starter manufacturers in their designs. The typical enclosure following closely these new code requirements is shown herewith.

One centrally located starter assembly box containing the ten individual motor starters is shown in a schematic diagram of a group switch arrangement. Electrical branch feeders are extended from this cabinet to each of the ten loom motors. The connections to the motors are sometimes made with flex-conduit ("Greenfield") to the motor terminal box or instead, a rubber cord of oilproof construction is used to connect to the motor terminal block through a cord connector body with the advantage that the motor can be easily separated from the line by pulling the plug connection apart. The main starter panel usually would have one main circuit breaker or fusible disconnect switch in the line ahead of it for circuit protection or disconnecting all ten motors from the circuit. This is becoming a very practical and satisfactory method for controlling the newer types of looms as well as the remodeled older types which have been converted to one-horsepower motors.

Showing one of the latest types of pedestal-mounted loom starter switches with protected toggle switch handle and positively interlocked cover so arranged that it cannot be opened while in the "on" or running position. The pedestal shown is of extra rigid construction, with heavy sheet steel support up the back of the starter switch. *(Courtesy Square D Co.)*



Up-to-date wiring with oil-resistant, four-conductor, grounded cable from the loom starter switch mounted on single floor pedestal, with water tight, squeeze connector fittings and N.E.M.A. frame loom motor on three-point mounting.

Mr. Sepavich very thoroughly covered the application of electrical warp stop motions as applying to looms, a discussion on which we hope to give at a later date inasmuch as it is a complete subject within itself when you give consideration to the fact that loom speeds are now higher than ever and hours of operation are endless in most cases and more and better systems and methods must be applied toward stopping the loom with utmost consideration of production.

G-E Offers Productive Maintenance Program

A new plan to help industry get the most productivity from its existing facilities has been announced by the General Electric Co. Called "Productive Maintenance," the plan is designed primarily to assist maintenance engineers in setting up a program to minimize lost production time and forced idleness due to equipment failures. In addition, it will provide better spare parts control, smoother production flow, and enable industry to gain optimum output from existing equipment, according to G-E engineers who worked on its development.

The term "productive maintenance" was chosen as a title for the over-all program in order to "take maintenance out of the realm of costly trouble-shooting," according to H. F. McCullough, manager of G-E's service shop division, "and place it where it really belongs—in the field of production as an operational asset."

Productive maintenance, as outlined in G.-E.'s plan, recommends (1) an adequate staff of trained maintenance men, armed with (2) the tools needed to perform properly the functions of (3) regular, routine checks of operating equipment, and (4) planned outage of this equipment at regular, scheduled intervals. Rebuilding and modernizing machines during time of planned outage is done readily with (5) an adequate stock of mechanical and electrical renewal parts. To help the maintenance engineer materially, the company offers a productive maintenance knit, a file-size package of maintenance aids to guide him in setting up a working program. The kit contains an instruction bulletin, a typical balance sheet for keeping historical data on each machine, planned outage forms, and checklists for motors, control, and other equipment.

To supplement the kit, a new slidefilm, "Productive Maintenance," will be available this Fall for showing through the local G-E offices. The film explains how productive maintenance can benefit every industrial plant.

To further aid maintenance engineers establish productive maintenance programs, G-E service engineers, upon request, will assist in making a complete equipment survey to determine existing conditions, future outages, and to guide in setting up a working spare parts control.

Cite Trend Toward Positive Control Temperature

Two-thirds of all major new textile industry air conditioning installations sold by Carrier Corp. since the beginning of 1950 have involved refrigeration as well as humidifying equipment, the corporation reported recently. A survey of this booming trend toward positive temperature control covered well over a hundred textile industry contracts totaling many millions of dollars, which had been placed with Carrier during the 18-month period.

Virtually all new air conditioning systems for knitting mills, and for twisting, throwing, sizing, and coning operations included refrigeration for temperature control, as well as air washers and humidifiers and other conventional equipment. In the spinning and weaving sections of the industry, installations calling for evaporative cooling without refrigeration have dropped from 64 per cent in 1950 to 23 per cent since the beginning of 1951, with more than 76 per cent of the major new systems providing for refrigerated cooling. In some cases refrigeration was added to existing evaporative cooling systems.

The major portion of the thousands of tons of refrigeration capacity included in the year and a half list will be supplied by centrifugal refrigeration machines. One installation alone totals 2,200 tons of capacity—the equivalent of a block of ice 12 feet square and nearly as high as the Washington Monument melting every 24 hours.

Many of the biggest names in the industry are included in the recent boom for refrigerated temperature control. Among them are Burlington Mills, Lexington, N. C.; Robbins Mills, Raeford, N. C.; Greenwood (S. C.) Mills; Stonecutter Mills and Spindale Mills, both in Spindale, N. C. Deering, Milliken & Co. is represented by Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C., Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., Hartsville (S. C.) Cotton Mills, and Kingsley Mill, Thomson, Ga.; J. P. Stevens & Co. by its Carter Fabrics Division, Wallace, N. C., and Milledgeville Mills, Milledgeville, Ga.; and Vanity Fair by Escambia Industries, Atmore, Ala., and Clarke Mills, Jackson, Ala.

Carrier's analysis pointed to basic economic factors as reasons for the trend. The high equipment speeds and increased lighting necessary for intensified production add to the heat loads inside the plant. At the same time, the lower humidities required in many cases for synthetic fibers have reduced the amount of cooling obtainable with evaporative cooling systems. Machines operating at high speeds and fine tolerances using fibers subject to changes in elasticity must be kept at fairly constant temperatures to avoid seconds or shutdowns for readjustment. And with labor costs becoming an increasingly large part of the total production cost, more stress has been placed on efficient working conditions to increase alertness and capacity to work and to reduce absenteeism.

The analysis of Carrier textile industry jobs for the 18-month period shows installations of special self-contained laboratory units for textile testing rooms, and of heating and exhaust systems for eliminating dyehouse fog and condensate problems. Also, a number of contracts were signed for revisions and extensions of existing systems, in addition to the major new air conditioning installations.

Demand Up For Electric Brakes, Clutches

A sharp increase in demand for electric brakes and clutches growing out of the mobilization program was reported recently by Stephen P. J. Wood, vice-president and general manager of Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., Beloit, Wis. In a mid-year production report, Mr. Wood disclosed that shipments of electric brakes and clutches for use on industrial machinery and machine tools during the first half of 1951 were more than double the shipments in the same period last year.

"Rising requirements for new machines and machine tools, as part of the mobilization program, have meant a corresponding increase in the need for industrial electric brakes and clutches," he asserted. He also revealed that research is being completed on new types of electric brakes and clutches which are rexpected to replace many mechanical systems on machines used in the textile and other industries.

Hitherto, said Mr. Wood, these brakes and clutches have been available for only a limited number of machines used in these industries. While production of the company's industrial division was far ahead of last year, deliveries of its automotive brake division also showed gains over a year ago. The Warner concern is the leading manufacturer in the country of electric brakes for coach and commercial trailers.

In addition to production for civilian purposes, said Mr. Wood, the company delivered more than $1 million in special government defense contracts. According to orders in process this volume is expected to be substantially increased during the last half of the year.

He said that supplies of steel and copper, which are the principal materials used by the company in its production, have been "difficult but not impossible" to obtain during the first part of this year. As to the future outlook for materials, he said: "Barring an all-out war, it is hard to see how there can be a reoccurrence of the desperate shortages of World War II."

Film Features Industrial Trucks, Hoists

A new sound motion picture in color on the application of industrial trucks and hoists is available from the Philadelphia Division, Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.

For a preview print of the above film, write to Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., 11,000 Roosevelt Boulevard, Philadelphia 15, Pa.

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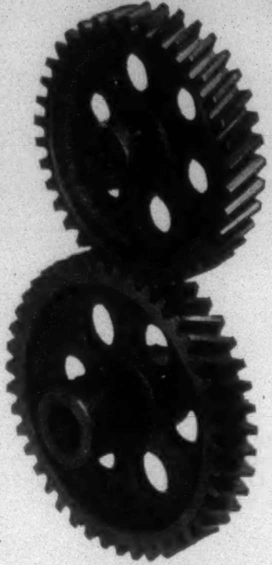

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Promotions, Resignations, Honors, Transfers, Appointments, Elections, Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

Tom Fitzgerald, an official of Mandeville Mills, Carrollton, Ga., recently was hospitalized after being bitten on the foot by a snake at Sunset Hills Country Club, Carrollton.

J. C. Boyce of Clinton, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the No. 2 Plant of Arkwright Mills at Spartanburg, S. C.

R. F. Daugherty, for the past 30 months manager of the Phenix Plant of Burlington Mills Corp, at Kings Mountain, N. C., has been promoted to superintendent of two Bur-Mil plants at St. Pauls, N. C., the Robeson Plant and the St. Pauls Rayon Plant. . . . Mr. Daugherty has been succeeded at Kings Mountain by John P. Lathem of Greensboro, N. C., formerly staff assistant to the division manager of rayon spinning.

William S. Harmon has joined the staff of Hardesty & Co., 60 East 42nd Street, New York City, as technical director with headquarters in the Philadelphia Plant, 2512 Cedar Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Harmon previous to his new position has spent the past several years in the engineering and research departments of Merck & Co., Inc. This latest addition in personnel is in keeping with the company's policy of further improving the quality of stearic acid, red oil, hydrogenated animal and hydrogenated fish oil, fatty acid, etc. Also the research and development of new products in keeping with expansion plans of Hardesty & Co. to best serve industries' needs will be under Mr. Harmon's direction.

V. R. Mills, a native of Forrest City, N. C., and a graduate of Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., recently joined Seydel-Woolley & Co., Atlanta, Ga., manufacturer of textile chemicals, as technical sales representative in the Georgia-Alabama territory. Before joining Seydel-Woolley, Mr. Mills was associated with Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. In his new position he succeeds E. A. Scott, who recently retired after 23 years with Seydel-Woolley.

R. L. Stowe, Jr., of Belmont, N. C., and O. M. Mull of Shelby, N. C., recently were re-appointed for four-year terms as trustees of the North Carolina Vocational Textile School at Belmont.

W. B. Austin has been promoted from timekeeper to paymaster at Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Austin has been with Beaumont for 18 years. . . . . Four supervisors recently receiving promotions were: Stanley Lancaster, with Beaumont since 1947 when he was employed as overhauler in the card room, appointed general night overseer; Paul Francis, formerly a section hand in the spinning room, named assistant overseer of spinning; Levi T. Lindsay, promoted from overhauler in the card room to second hand in the department; and John Lindsay, promoted from a section man in the spinning room to second hand in the same department.

John M. Geer, purchasing agent at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., has been named a member of the committee on textiles of the National Association of Purchasing Agents. Mr. Geer becomes the first and only committee member representing the large Southern textile area.

J. J. Norton, Jr., general manager and secretary and treasurer of Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co., rrecently was named president of the executive committee of the newly-organized Cherokee County Community Chest.

Julian C. Harmon, vice-president in charge of towel production at Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the firm to fill the vacancy created by the death of Fabius J. Haywood.

T. A. Shealy, for the past six years associated with Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has joined Borden Mills, Inc., Kingsport, Tenn., as master mechanic. He also was for 13 years connected with U. S. Rubber Co.

William Muir has been made vice-president in charge of manufacturing of American Woolen Co. and will supervise all mills, both woolen and worsted, making his headquarters in Lawrence, Mass. Mr. Muir has been vice-president in charge of manufacturing, worsted division. Andrew B. Walls, Jr., who retired recently, held the same position in the woolen division. This post has now been abolished.

A number of important changes in the administrative set-up at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., aimed at relieving top management of personnel problems, were announced recently. . . . Raymond C. Gourley, formerly manager of the standards department, has been appointed to the newly-created post of director of personnel administration, reporting directly to President Russell B. Newton. . . . Edmund H. Eitel, for the past eight years an associate of Booz, Allen & Hamilton, Chicago, Ill., has resigned that post to become personnel manager at Dan River. . . . Robert W. Armstrong, formerly administrative assistant to the general styling and product development manager, has been appointed assistant general advertising and sales promotion manager. . . . E. G. Wigfield, formerly assistant director of industrial relations, has been named to the post of employment manager and W. C. Daniel has been appointed to head the company's extensive college graduate training program. . . . Charles J. Schwem has been promoted to succeed Mr. Gourley as head of the standards department. Other promotions in the standards department include the advancement of Robert T. Foss, who will be responsible for the maintenance of all mill standards offices; D. W. Johnson, who will assume duties as standards manager of the Riverside Division; A. E. Franklin, who has been transferred to standards manager of Schoolfield Division 2; and John W. Groome will assume new duties as standards manager of Schoolfield Division 1.

B. I. Wixey has been appointed a foreman in the new Fiber Glass Division factory of Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. at Parkersburg, W. Va. Mr. Wixey who joined Libbey-Owens in the stores department of the laminating plant in Toledo in 1941, recently has been labor foreman in the Thermopane plant at Rossford, Ohio, which was opened in 1946 and has been expanding rapidly in the last five years.

John D. MacNamara has been appointed textile industry sales manager by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. Mr. MacNamara, who has been with the Boston regional office of the company for the past few years, will make his headquarters at Honeywell's Brown Instruments Division in Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. Schilthuis, director of processes at American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C., has been awarded the Certificate of Appreciation by Secretary of the Army Pace in recognition of his patriotic service as a member of the Technical Industrial Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff, during World War II.

K. B. Nichols of the Appleton Co., Anderson, S. C., a division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., has been named to serve on the Atlanta, Ga., regional industry board of the

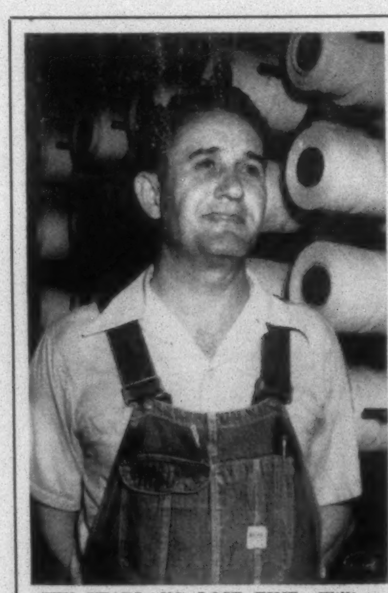
Wage Stabilization Board. Fourteen regional boards are being set up over the country to help speed case processing and facilitate the operation of the wage stabilization program.

L. E. Cash has resigned as overseer of weaving at Gold-Tex Fabrics Corp., Rock Hill, S. C., to become overseer of weaving at Lydia Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

C. R. Russell has retired after seven years as superintendent of Gem Yarn Mills, Inc., Cornelius, N. C., and has been succeeded by H. R. Martin.

Lester B. Gordon, formerly director of sales, has been appointed vice-president of the Solvay Sales Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. He has been with the firm 36 years. . . . Denman Peniston, with the firm 41 years and for the past four years assistant director of sales, has been named to succeed Mr. Gordon as director of sales. John H. Elleman, with the firm 16 years, succeeds Mr. Peniston as assistant director of sales.

Kenneth W. Fraser, financial vice-president, J. P. Stevens & Co., New York, will preside at a special industry conference of textile company controllers, to be held in conjunction with the 20th annual meeting of the Controllers Institute which will take place Sept. 30-Oct. 3, in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. . . . Changes in the supervisory personnel of Victor-Monaghan Co. have been announced by D. C. Turrentine, Jr., general manager of the company's four units, which are divisions of J. P. Stevens & Co. Darrius W. Broadwell, former superintendent of the Monaghan Plant in Greenville, S. C., has been appointed superintendent of planning for the Apalache, Greer and Victor plants at Greer, S. C., and the Monaghan Plant in Greenville. Otis E. Little, former assistant to the superintendent of the Victor Plant at Greer, has been appointed superintendent of the Monaghan Plant in Greenville, the position formerly held by Mr. Broadwell. . . . W. H. Ferguson, personnel director of Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C., a unit of Stevens, has been made a member of the Chester County Hospital Board. He succeeds Jesse A. White, formerly with Republic, who was transferred to Greensboro, N. C., as assistant general manager of the Carter Fabric operating group of the Stevens chain.



TEN YEARS, NO LOST TIME—William Thaddis Oliver, 42-year-old filling checker at the Lanett, Ala., plant of West Point Mfg. Co., recently completed a record of 514 work weeks totaling 20,660 hours of uninterrupted employment. His overseer, J. W. Hames, says: "It is just the fine, solid character of the man himself that has kept him on the job. He regards his work as a matter of duty and loyalty, and he never lets personal matters interfere with his responsibilities."

Arvon L. Davies, formerly assistant to the president of Merritt-Chapman & Scott Corp., has been appointed assistant to President Osborne Benzanson of the Chemstrand Corp., with headquarters at Decatur, Ala. . . . L. E. Stone, Jr., has been appointed employment manager for Chemstrand. Prior to joining Chemstrand he was assistant personnel director of Monsanto Chemical Co.'s Queeny Plant. He also served as personnel director of the Monsanto plant in Marshall, Tex.

Albert B. Moss, for the past five years manager of a textile plant in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and for 30 years a management and engineering executive in the textile industry, has been named manager of the Waynesboro, Va., plant of Wortendyke Mfg. Co. At Waynesboro Mr. Moss succeeds M. A. Simons, manager since 1944, who resigned to accept another position. Previously Mr. Moss served as assistant general manager of the Bemiston, Ala., plant of Bemis Bros. Bag Co. and had maintained his own office as consultant in Charlotte, N. C.

W. P. Irwin, who has been associated with Reeves Bros., Inc., in various capacities since his graduation from Clemson College, Clemson, S. C., has been placed in a managerial position at Osage Mfg. Co., a Reeves unit at Bessemer City, N. C.

N. A. Gregory, assistant secretary of Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C., has been appointed head of the business and industrial division of the Defense Bond Flag City Campaign in Durham, whose goal in the defense bond drive is to have 21,000 industrial workers made eligible for the payroll savings plan.

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, economic advisor to the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, recently was married to Miss Esther L. Devine of Providence, R. I.

A. D. Asbury, a partner in J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, S. C., has been elected chairman of the board of trustees of the School District of Greenville County, which recently was formed with the merger of the county's former 82 school districts. Mr. Asbury was elected to serve a three-year term. . . . Also elected to the board of trustees for two-year terms were four executives of various units of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.: H. S. Richardson, Sr., of Slater (S. C.) Mfg. Co.; Brown Mahon, assistant to the executive officer of the Dunean group of mills; Charles L. Tidwell, manager of Dunean Mills in Greenville; and Wayne Hiott of Piedmont (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

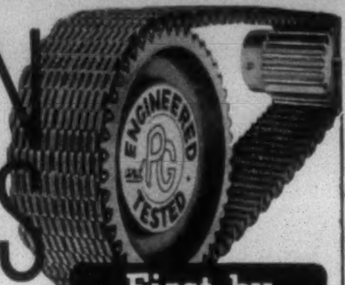
Otis A. Robbins, formerly associated with Republic Cotton Mills at Great Falls, S. C., has been appointed employment supervisor at Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills, a unit of U. S. Rubber Co. At Winnsboro Mr. Robbins succeeds John Alexander, who was transferred to U. S. Rubber's Stark Mills at Hogansville, Ga., as industrial relations manager. . . . Hugh B. Darden, Jr., chief accountant at Winnsboro Mills, has accepted a position as office manager with Acushnet Process Co. of New Bedford, Mass., and has been succeeded at Winnsboro by Hennies Warmoth.

A. Lee McArthur, Jr., who has been administrative manager of Burlington Mills since March of this year and controller since January, has been elected a vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp. The duties of Mr. McArthur, who makes his home in Greensboro, N. C., will not be changed with the new title. He makes his headquarters at the company's executive offices. A veteran of 27 years accounting and financial experience, he became affiliated with Burlington when the company purchased Cramerton Mills in August, 1946. He had been a member of the management staff at Cramerton since 1937, serving as secretary and director. Following purchase of Cramerton by Burlington, Mr. McArthur continued at Cramerton until April, 1948, when he was transferred to the Greensboro office as assistant to the treasurer. He was elected assistant treasurer six months later. Before he joined the Cramerton staff in 1937 he was employed by Ernst and Ernst. . . . Charles H. Dyson has resigned his post as a vice-president of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Dyson has been in charge of financial activities for both the parent company and Burlington Mills Corp. of New York. At a recent date Mr. Dyson had not announced his future plans and Bur-Mil had made no statement concerning his successor.

Wilbur McFeely has been appointed director of industrial relations for Riegel Textile Corp. Mr. McFeely has been serving as assistant director since 1945, and replaces Gerret R. Schenck who is retiring in line with the company's retirement plan.

Dr. Herbert F. Schiefer of Washington, D. C., chief textile physicist with the National Bureau of Standards, has been appointed acting director of textile research in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, for the academic year of 1951-52. He will have over-all supervision of the research program in the School of Textiles, will have charge of the school's graduate program, will lecture in the advanced curricula on textile testing, and will devote a portion of his time to the development of instruments and apparatus for textile research as well as represent the school at technical seminars and meetings. . . . Gerald Palmer of Salford, England, a tech-

CHAIN DRIVES



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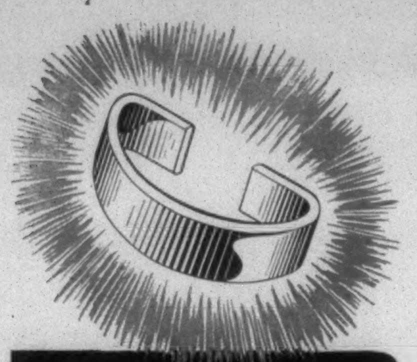

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nical assistant with the work study department of Richard Haworth & Co., Ltd., Salford, has been awarded an Economic Co-operation Administration post-graduate scholarship in the School of Textiles at N. C. State College. He begins his studies this month and will spend a year at the college.

John H. Karrh has been appointed manager of the fiber division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., producers of the protein fiber, Vicara, and Jesse F. Yeates, Jr., succeeds him as sales manager. Mr. Karrh joined the Richmond, Va., firm on Aug. 1, 1949, as sales manager. Prior to joining the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp., he was president and general manager of Applications Research, Inc. Mr. Yeates' appointment as sales manager follows a year of experience in the sales department of the fiber division of the firm. Prior to joining V-C he was in charge of market research and production planning for Sloss-Sheffield in Birmingham, Ala. Both Mr. Karrh and Mr. Yeates are located in the general offices of V-C in Richmond, Va.

Election to new posts of several American Cyanamid Co. executives was announced recently. E. D. Powers, vice-president in charge of production, was elected to the board of directors. He succeeds H. P. Eastman who retired Aug. 31. A. J. Campbell, general manager of the industrial chemicals division, and Howard Huston, formerly assistant to the president, were elected vice-president. L. C. Duncan was elected assistant to the president. Other executive changes announced were the election of J. J. Murray and G. C. Walker as assistant treasurers, and J. W. King and W. B. Ward as assistant comptrollers.

J. K. Adams has withdrawn from the partnership of J. E. Sirrine Co., Greenville, S. C. At the same time the firm announced the addition of two new partners, J. W. Cantrell and George Wrigley, Jr.

Richard M. Salisbury recently joined Celanese Corp. of America as a sales representative at the firm's Charlotte, N. C., office. A graduate of the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, Mr. Salisbury has had experience in sales of textile equipment while covering the Carolinas for Textile Specialty Co., Greensboro, N. C., and later Carotex Sales of Gastonia, N. C.

J. N. Jones of Waxhaw, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Alma Mills, Gaffney, S. C.

W. L. Dallas, for the past four years night superintendent at the No. 2 Plant of Mills Mill at Woodruff, S. C., has resigned that position to become general overseer on the first shift over the preparation department, weave room and cloth room at Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

Shirley G. Dixon, chairman of Courtaulds (Canada), Ltd., recently resigned from the board of directors of American Viscose Corp. and has been succeeded on the Avisco board by Frederick Nymeyer, president of Nymeyer & Baird, Chicago, Ill. . . . William E. Dungan has been transferred to the Roanoke, Va., plant of American Viscose Corp. where he will be assistant to the plant's chief engineer. . . . MacLean Williamson, of the Avisco staple sales division, resigned Aug. 31 after 15 years with the firm to enter his own business. He will become president of Quality Pad Co., Inc., Gardner, Mass. Mr. Williamson joined Avisco in 1935 and worked in the Charlotte, N. C., sales office until 1940. After service in World War II he rejoined the firm and became assistant to the manager of the staple sales division.

Walter M. Ralph, at *left, above,* director of research and development for the past 22 years, has been made assistant to the president, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., New York. Mr. Ralph contributed importantly to advances in Azo color chemistry at the time when the replacement of German dye intermediates was critical to American industry. He has been active in the development of new dyes, organic chemicals and synthetic detergents ever since joining National Aniline immediately after its formation in 1917. . . . Mr. Ralph's present duties will be assumed by Dr. Wesley Minnis, *right,* who for two decades has been assistant plant manager in charge of research and development at the Buffalo, N. Y., plant of National Aniline Division, directing and co-ordinating the dual activities of National Aniline's chemical and engineering research. His own research activities have been concerned principally with organic intermediates with special emphasis upon the chemistry of aromatic nitro and amino compounds.

John M. Caughman, general superintendent of Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., is currently attending a 15-week seminar on advanced management at New York University, in addition to studying regular N.Y.U. courses in advanced management. He will return to his duties at Spartan in January.

Theodore Riegel has been appointed assistant to the executive vice-president of Riegel Textile Corp. Prior to this recent promotion Mr. Riegel was manager of cotton gray goods and job finishing sales. . . . J. G. Spivey has been appointed to Mr. Riegel's former position. He had previously been assistant to Mr. Riegel.

See "Before Closing Down" for more Personal News

OBITUARIES

Donald A. Buchan, 43, Southern manager of Davis & Furber Machine Co. with headquarters in Charlotte, N. C., died recently at a hospital in Charlotte. Mr. Buchan was a native of North Andover, Mass., and interment was made in that city. Surviving are his mother, his wife, two daughters, a brother and two sisters.

Herbert E. Carroll, 58, superintendent of Lincoln Mills of Alabama, Huntsville, Ala., died recently following a heart attack. Mr. Carroll had been connected with Lincoln Mills since 1922, when he was employed as a welder. He was a Mason and a Shriner.

Henry Howard, 83, noted industrial chemist, died Aug. 27 at Cambridge, Mass. Following his graduation from M.I.T. he joined Merrimac Chemical Co., now Monsanto Chemical Co., and became superintendent and later vice-president. Between 1920 and 1926 he was director of research and development at Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland, O., now a Du Pont subsidiary. He is survived by three sons and a daughter.

Roy N. Lotspeich, 69, former owner of Appalachian Mills, Knoxville, Tenn., died Sept. 8. Mr. Lotspeich was publisher of the *Knoxville Journal* and disposed of his interest in the mills when he became publisher of the newspaper in 1936.

George Mackay, 70, who retired some years ago as manager of Acme Loom Reed & Harness Co., Greenville, S. C., after 30 years with the firm, died Aug. 30 at a hospital in Spartanburg, S. C. He is survived by his wife.

Frederick Moore, 66, for the past 25 years with the Charlotte, N. C., firm of Moore & Thies, certified public accountants and cost specialists and well known in Southern textile circles, died Sept. 6. He is survived by his wife, a son and a daughter, two sisters and a brother.

Benjamin M. Rogers, 71, who served as superintendent of Oakboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills for 27 years and was a director of Stanly Knitting Mills of Oakboro, died Aug. 18. He had been in declining health for two years. Surviving are his wife, a daughter and five sons.

Ernst C. Sherman, 64, retired vice-president and general manager of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., died Sept. 5 at his home in Madison, N. J. Mr. Sherman retired from active business five years ago because of poor health. Surviving are his wife, two sons, a brother and a sister.

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The *most needed* wrenches for routine maintenance and assembly work, based on the repeated selections of experienced mechanics everywhere.

Look this fine set over, next time your Snap-on man calls! Four handles, including a ratchet and speeder, three extensions, a universal joint, and 15 most often used sockets—all handsomely chrome-plated. Check for yourself the valuable Snap-on construction features explained at right—try these fine tools—and you'll agree as thousands have, here's the *perfect foundation* for your tool kit! Write today for free copy of new 104-page Snap-on Catalog.

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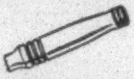

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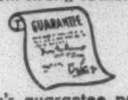

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SPARTANBURG SOUTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

LaGrange, Ga.—Callaway Mills Co. is replacing coal-fired furnaces with gas at most of its plants. Conversion to gas is now under way at the Hillside, Unity Spinning and Elm City Plants. New boilers are being installed at Hillside, where power is furnished for all the HDV Division, and at Unity Spinning, where power is also supplied for the Oakleaf Plant. Elm City will use its present equipment with the addition of equipment necessary for gas conversion. Hillside's boiler will generate 60,000 pounds of steam per hour and Unity Spinning's will generate 18,000 pounds per hour.

New Bedford, Mass.—Two stockholders of Kilburn Mill recently obtained a temporary injunction restraining the company's officers from moving any of their plant to the South. A Bristol County judge issued a temporary restraining order enjoining the defendants from moving from New Bedford pending a hearing, scheduled to have been held Sept. 6. In the meanwhile, Kilburn Mill has purchased a 135-acre artificial lake. Lake Lanier, near Tryon, N. C., at the site of its proposed new plant.

Monroe, Ga. — The Walton Mill Co. marked its 50th year in the cotton gray goods manufacturing business with a two-day celebration Aug. 24-25 featured by an open house for the public and a giant barbecue for 1,500 employees, stockholders, suppliers and representatives of Southeastern Cottons, the mill's selling agents. During the open house more than 1,500 persons inspected the mill and its newly installed quality control laboratory where, under ideal conditions and with newest methods, the output of every department is tested to insure the production of quality drills, twills, ducks and sateens. At the barbecue President Henry Tichenor told how the plant had grown from a mill with about 5,000 spindles to today's 21,756 spindles and 518 looms and paid separate tribute to four groups for their contributions to the company's success—employees, stockholders, suppliers and customers. Special anniversary gifts were presented to two employees with the longest service, Will Travis Rowe and his sister, Mrs. Willie Florence Miller, with 44 and 40 years of service, respectively, and to Harry Horn, mill superintendent since 1922. Also in honor of the anniversary, the company issued a 16-page booklet giving its history and illustrating its work.

Mount Holly, N. C.—More than 2,000 employees of American Yarn & Processing Co. gathered here last month for their second annual picnic. Attending were employees from the company's eight Mount Holly plants and the Dixon Plant in Gastonia, N. C. The event was concluded with a barbecue supper and stage show.

Rockmart, Ga. — Rockmart-Goodyear Mills has installed seven new twisting machines which will bring about a marked increase in the monthly production of tire fabric from rayon and nylon, according to Earl A. Powell, superintendent. The production at the plant is reported as "very good" at present, with the mill being in operation 6 1/3 days a week.

Boston, Mass. — Pepperell Mfg. Co., which was founded in 1851, is believed to be the only manufacturing company in the United States, whose shares are owned by the public, which has recorded dividend payments in every calendar year for a century. The firm this year is celebrating its 100th anniversary. It has spread from plants at Biddeford and Lewiston, Me., to add others at Fall River, Mass., Lindale, Ga., and Pepperell, Ala.

Laurens, S. C.—The Laurens Industrial Board recently voted to go ahead with construction of a plant for Woonsocket (R. I.) Worsted Co., subject to government approval and to agreement on final details with the company. Estimated total cost of the plant, excluding machinery, has been set at $175,000.

Raeford, N. C.—Robbins Mills (N. C.), Inc., recently completed construction of a new weaving plant here and are now in the process of starting its initial operation. The plant will employ approximately 1,200 to 1,500 persons when in full operation.

Greenville, S. C.—New air conditioning facilities are being added at the Judson Mill division of Deering, Milliken & Co. in Greenville. This project, expected to cost in the neighborhood of a quarter of a million dollars, will include new apparatus towers and new air conditioning facilities for this well-known mill. General contractor for the project is Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala.

Spartanburg, S. C.—The addition of a twister building, weave room and cloth grading room for the Drayton Mill Division of Deering, Milliken & Co. is nearing completion according to a recent announcement by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., general contractor for the project. This half million dollar expansion program includes a new 55,000 square feet twister building, an apparatus building for air conditiong equipment and the excavation of a large basement area to provide an addition to the weave room and a new cloth grading room. It is anticipated that this new unit will be in complete operation by the end of the Summer.

Wellford, S. C.—An official of Jackson Mills recently reported that the company has sold 127 houses and lots to employees for a total of $321,800.

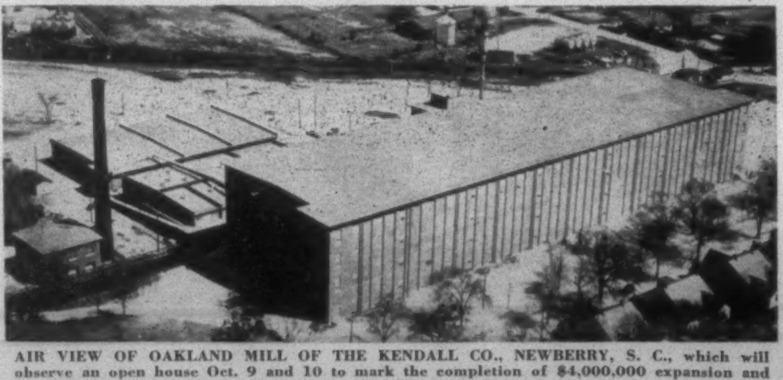
Anderson, S. C.—Haynsworth Mills and Ottaray Textiles, Inc., which utilize 576 50-inch looms in weaving rayon, nylon and other synthetic fabrics, have been acquired by Woodside Mills of Greenville, S. C. Both mills were founded by the late H. J. Haynsworth, Jr., of Greenville. Haynsworth Mill was built in 1948 and Ottaray Textiles has been extensively remodeled and enlarged in the last several years. The new owners report that the personnel and organization of the two plants would not be changed.

Asheville, N. C.—The Kahn Co., textile processing firm, recently brought suit in Buncombe Superior Court here seeking $177,000 in damages from the Southern Railway System. The textile concern alleges that a Southern train blocked a crossing and delayed fire trucks more than 13 minutes in reaching its plant after a fire alarm had been turned in last Jan. 27.

Inman, S. C.—A new housing project has been announced by Inman Mills for its employees. A tract of land owned by the company has been set aside and cut into lots averaging 85 by 170 feet which may be bought by Inman Mill employees for building of new homes, under individual contracts.

Atlanta, Ga. — Machinery of Arcadia Woolen Mills was slated to have been sold at auction Sept. 25. Most of the machinery was said to be over eight years old. The real estate was not for sale. The plant, which was one of the largest independently owned woolen mills in the nation, ceased operations last January.

Milledgeville, Ga.—The Naval Ordnance plant here has been purchased by



AIR VIEW OF OAKLAND MILL OF THE KENDALL CO., NEWBERRY, S. C., which will observe an open house Oct. 9 and 10 to mark the completion of $4,000,000 expansion and renovation program. The plant now contains 61,000 spindles and 1,440 looms, employs 650 men and women.

J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., for a reported price of $2,000,000 cash. The plant was built in 1943 for the production of fuses. The Stevens firm subsequently leased the property and employs about 600 persons in the textile operation there.

GLASGOW, VA.—The Defense Production Administration reported recently that James Lees & Sons Co. has received a $1,344,730 rapid tax write-off certificate to build a cotton duck plant at Glasgow.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Cone Mills Corp. has received a Certificate of Commendation from the National Guard Bureau "in recognition of patriotric service to the National Guard of the United States during the year 1950-51."

GREER, S. C.—Sale of houses in the mill village of the Greer Plant of Victor-Monaghan Co. began Sept. 24. The firm of Alester G. Furman in Greenville is handling the sales.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Bath Mills, Inc., was chartered Sept. 4 to weave and manufacture cloth, fabrics, garments and textiles of all types. Burnet R. Maybank, Jr., son of the senior U. S. Senator from South Carolina, is listed as president of the new concern.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.—The million-dollar synthetic thread processing plant currently under construction near Hendersonville for Belding Heminway by Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., is reported to be more than half completed. Scheduled to go into operation by year end, this new plant will manufacture and process special thread for sewing nylon and other new synthetics. The process is a totally new one, developed and patented by Belding Heminway exclusively for the processing of threads used in sewing of synthetic fabrics. These new threads are expected to overcome some of the difficulties previously encountered in the sewing of these fabrics.

LIBERTY, S. C.—Fiske-Carter Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract at $50,000 for construction of an addition to the No. 2 Plant of Woodside Mills here. J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville is engineer for the project, which consists of a brick addition measuring 60 by 120 feet. Company officials explain that the addition is being erected to allow for rearrangement of present operation at the mill and that no additional looms will be installed.

ANDERSON, S. C. — The Appleton Mill Co., division of J. P. Stevens & Co. has recently launched a major modernization program, including complete new switch gear, new compressors, new warehouse facilities and re-roofing of the entire mill. This project, reportedly costing more than $300,000, is currently under way by the Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., general contractors for the project.

ANDERSON, S. C.—The Owens-Corning fiber glass plant located at Anderson is now more than half complete according to a recent announcement from Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala., general contractors for this project. This $5,000,000 plant will add a major new production unit in the rapidly growing fiber glass field. This plant and several others being built in this country will more than triple the production of fiber glass by the end of 1951.

LAURENS, S. C.—Watts Mills, division of J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., celebrated its 50th anniversary with a big "open house" for its employees and their friends, for the people of Laurens, and for friends in neighboring communities, all day Wednesday, Sept. 19. While the anniversary was the occasion for the event, Watts Mills also showed the results of a program of modernization and expansion, and conversion to weaving during the past few years. This plant now employs more than 1000 people, and operates approximately 1,600 looms. Feature of the "open house" were conducted tours of Watts Mills, with visitors seeing at first hand the many operations in the preparation of yarn and weaving fine fabrics for many uses. Hostesses attractively dressed in ensembles made from Watts Mills fabrics registered guests and gave each booklets and souvenirs of the occasion. Smartly uniformed guides conducted each group on a 40-minute tour which ended with refreshments, special music, and an elaborate exhibit of Watts Mills fabrics.

RALEIGH, N. C.—American Woolen Co., which recently acquired Premier Mills here, has purchased a 20-acre tract of land adjacent to the Premier property. No imme-

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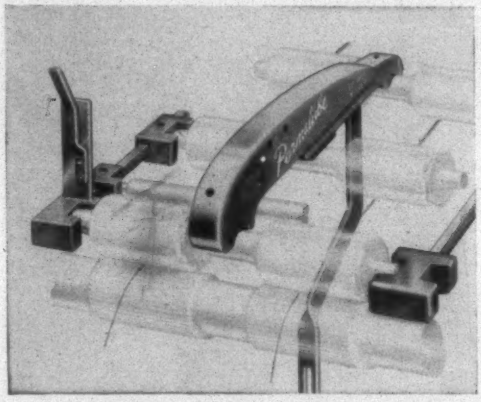

Now your mill can use Whitehead Permalube Saddles and Nebs at a first cost that is usually less than for old-fashioned iron saddles and nebs. There never has been a comparison of second costs, for Whitehead Permalube Saddles and Nebs eliminate oil from rolls and yarn, reduce cleaning, won't score the rolls, can't cock or wander. You can install them and forget them.

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Only Whitehead Permalube Products Offer These Money-Saving Features

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Send us a right-hand and center neb and a saddle of the types you are now using and indicate the number you need for one side of your most troublesome frame. We will furnish a complete set of nebs and saddles for one side absolutely free of charge or obligation. But we warn you—once you've tried Whitehead Permalube Saddles and Nebs, you'll want them on all your frames.

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diate expansion program is planned, however, according to company officials.

East Greenwich, R. I. — Ambrose T. Smith, owner of Greenwich Printing & Dyeing Co., Inc., reported recently that he is considering moving his business to the South. "No final decision has been made. It is in the speculation stage and I am not ready to make any statement about it," he said.

Marble, N. C.—A large woolen mill may be erected here by Peerless Textiles, Inc., a subsidiary of Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., which has taken an option on a 140-acre tract of land near Marble, halfway between Murphy and Andrews, N. C. Peerless Textiles plans call for five large plants and a finishing plant, the first unit to be operating by Jan. 1, 1953. Citizens of Cherokee County have been asked to purchase $225,000 accumulated preferred stock to help finance erection of the first unit. Peerless Textiles, organized earlier this year, recently purchased the woolen mill and equipment of Hardwick Woolen Mills, Cleveland, Tenn.

Mooresville, N. C.—More than 5,000 persons were in attendance Sept. 3 when Mooresville Mills staged its annual festival and barbecue for employees and members of their families at the Recreation Park. A general holiday was declared for all units of the plant including the former Abernathy Yarn Mill of Statesville, N. C., which is now Mooresville Mills Plant 7. Festivities began promptly at 1 p.m. when the Mooresville high school band gave an outdoor concert at the park. Immediately following the concert there was a style show, a rod and reel casting contest and a husband calling contest for women employees. There was a variety of contests for children and drawings were made for many valuable prizes including an automatic washer, hams and food baskets. Three hundred and three long-service employees received loyalty pins in special ceremonies, and barbecue and cold drinks were served to everyone attending. More than 6,000 pounds of meat was prepared for the occasion. The gala celebration carried over into the evening when a free square dance was held at the skating rink, and the Mooresville Moors of the N. C. State League met the Hickory Rebels at the Moor Park. The list of long-service employees honored included one each in the 50 and 45-year bracket; two in the 40-year group; six in the 35-year group; nine in the 30-year class; nine in the 25-year group; and 15 in the 20-year class.

Laurinburg, N. C. — Waverly Mills, Inc., has established a scholarship fund for deserving high school students whose parents work for the firm. Award of the scholarship will be made for one year at a time as funds are available. It is expected that the award will be continued for the four-year college term to the holder of the scholarship, provided a satisfactory record is made in college. First recipient of the award was Hoover Harrelson, a recent graduate of Laurinburg High School, whose mother is a spinner in the Prince Plant of Waverly. Young Harrelson has entered the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College this Fall.

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In less than two years since the first WIL-MAT Caster was made, WIL-MATS have been adopted as standard equipment on many of America's finest textile trucks and are being specified—exclusively—on the orders of many of America's finest mills. Those who have tested and tried WIL-MAT Casters have found them to be different . . . and better.

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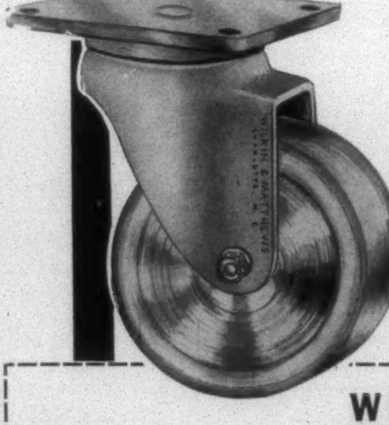
WIL-MAT Casters excel all other casters in free rolling, length of service, and in freedom from clogging up . . . and we will be glad to prove this by demonstration. WIL-MAT curved, chip-proof bevel cannot wear to sharp edges and its tread will not pick up grease, oil or grime to track up floors. Its advanced and rugged construction distributes and absorbs stress and shock.



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LAMBETH RUBBER LUG STRAP
Basket weave twister & spooler tape
Double loop hook bands for cards, twisters, spoolers, etc. (all lengths and diameters)
Mule ropes all sizes diameters
Braided spindle banding for mules, etc.

LAMBETH ROPE CORPORATION

Plants at New Bedford, Mass. and Kings Mountain, N. C.

Have You Tried?

New Pressure Methods for Spraying Oils and Tints

MINOTINTS
TEXTILE PROCESS
COMPOUNDS
BRETON OILS
for wool

BORNE SCRYMSER COMPANY • ELIZABETH, N. J.
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MINOTINT

BORNE Since 1874 SCRYMSER

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NEW JERSEY

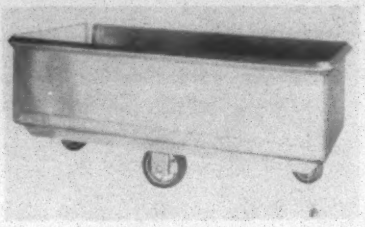
Established 1874

CHARLOTTE
NORTH CAROLINA

For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — SERVICES — LITERATURE

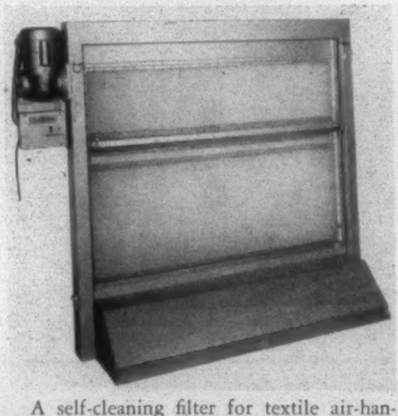
Tub-Type Truck



Years of experience in the development of this type of equipment have gone into development of a new sanitary stainless steel tub-type truck offered by Market Forge Co. of Everett, Mass. Its design is especially suited for the chemical industries and textile industry. Stainless steel throughout, the inside of the truck is carefully finished and polished to resist corrosion. All the corners are rounded so as to be easy-to-clean and always remain sanitary. The top edges are reinforced with a triangular piece of formed metal to stiffen the sides and resist damage. The removable plug (optional) in one corner allows the contents to be easily drained.

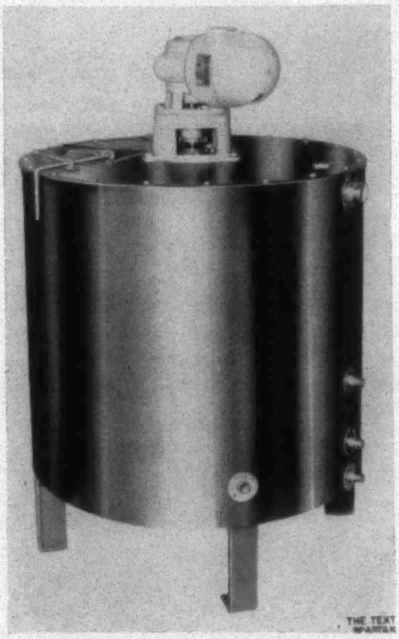
The truck is furnished with any type and arrangement of swivel or rigid casters. The structure on which it is mounted may be of stainless or structural steel galvanized or painted and can be attached permanently or as a removable unit. The bearings are equipped with thoroughly tested seals which prevent the entrance of dirt and foreign matter as well as the escape of grease. Specifications are: capacity, 1,000 pounds.; length inside, 60 inches; width inside, 26½ inches. Wheels may be cushion rubber, hard rubber, aluminum, plastic or semi-steel.

Automatic Air Filter



A self-cleaning filter for textile air-handling systems, the Type S air cleaner eliminates routine cleaning of lint screens and is used in all types of rooms except where lint and dirt are of a sticky nature, according to the Bahnson Co., Winston-Salem, N. C. The cleaner is mounted over recirculated air openings on unit or central station systems and is available in several sizes. It filters lint and dirt from the air and deposits them in an enclosed receptacle which is emptied periodically. No replacement of filter media is required and units are compact because they handle air at relatively high velocities. Each unit is controlled by an automatic timer and driven by a 1/6 h.p. electric motor. Construction is of heavy gauge metal with corrosion resistant finish and has 32 mesh Lumite filter screen.

Stainless Size Kettles

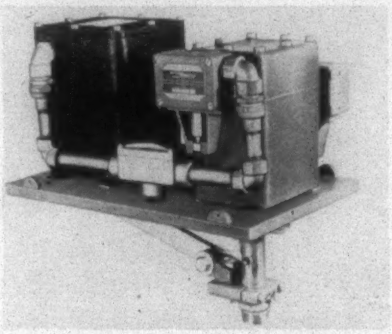


The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C., currently is introducing its new line of all stainless steel mixing and storage kettles for warp size, backfill, dye, etc. These new kettles can be furnished with single or double motion stirrer assemblies and with bottom and/or side steam jackets in combination with open or closed steam coils as required. They are insulated with a minimum thickness of 1½-inch fiberglass and sheathed with stainless steel. This new line of kettles is furnished with such exclusive features as: nylon foot bearing, self-aligning ball bearing suspension of stirrer assembly, vapor and grease seals for stirrer shaft, cast aluminum motor and gear housing, safety handle for manhole cover, vent and overflow connections, and conical or dished bottom. Additional information and prices will be furnished upon request.

Windle Appoints Agent

Standard Mill Supply, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., has been named exclusive Southern sales representative for the J. E. Windle Machine Works, North Grafton, Mass., manufacturer of cloth finishing, doubling, measuring and winding machinery.

Norcross Viscometer



The Norcross Corp., Newton, Mass., has recently developed new Viscometer measuring elements which can be used to measure viscosities of solutions under all pressure from 100 pounds per square inch to full vacuum. These elements are designed as Models M5 and M6, the latter meeting Underwriters' requirements for explosion-proof equipment.

The firm states that the new models can be used in place of the M3 measuring element for solutions not at atmospheric pressures. Viscometers with these new measuring elements can be used for recording or controlling and they are particularly suitable for controlling end point viscosities, it is claimed.

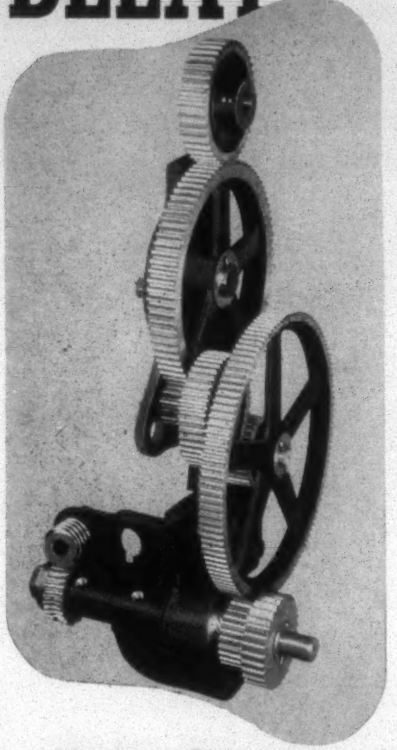
Bulletin V-1000C describing Norcross Viscometers is available on request from the company.

Foxboro Dial Thermometer

A new model "lifetime" dial thermometer, designed specifically for the requirements of modern textile dyeing and finishing has been introduced by the Foxboro Co., Foxboro, Mass. It has the same unusual corrosion-resistant construction as the "lifetime" dye tub thermometer introduced by this company two years ago, but features a large, uniform dial scale which makes for easy and accurate temperature measurement at any point from 40° to 220° F. This advantageous feature increases the adaptability of the instrument to various dye house applications, particularly in the new dyeing techniques.

The new uniform-scale thermometer is a stock item with standard ten-foot length of tubing. It is available with either a plain neck bulb for open tank mounting or a union neck bulb for use wherever a screwed connection is desired. Movement is of stainless steel; case is a specially-selected, corrosion-resistant aluminum alloy; bulb and tubing are of Type 316 stainless steel. As

STOP DELAY



Gain Greater PRODUCTION

When Change Gears and Take Up Gears Are Required . . .

TRY BAHAN SERVICE

Our stocks of loom change gears, change gear pinions, and other take-up gears are complete. Prompt shipments eliminate delay when changing cloth construction.

Complete Worm take-up assemblies carried in Stock for immediate shipment. We manufacture precision gears for all textile mill applications.

Your inquiries are welcome.

BAHAN
TEXTILE MACHINERY CO.
GREENVILLE, S.C.

a result of this construction and a vapor-tight seal for the case, the instrument is completely protected against corrosive vapors and liquids. Complete information is given in Foxboro Application Engineering Data Sheet 220-29, available on request.

Firms Are Merged

Through the purchase of the stock of Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. of Johnson City, N. Y., by the National Vulcanized Fibre Co. of Wilmington, Del., two concerns that have worked closely together in recent years are now merged for better service to the textile industry. Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. was established in 1903, and from the start its efforts were devoted rather to making bobbins to satisfy specific mill conditions than to producing stock bobbins merely to meet competition, the firm states.

In 1925 Lestershire began to manufacture fiber bobbins for the throwsters and the textile industry in general—bobbins that were a great advance over the wood bobbins then in current use. By 1939 more stable materials began to be necessary to give bobbins higher resistance to moisture and distortion and longer life when steamed or run at the high speeds then becoming customary. Magnesium, aluminum and bakelite were adopted, and Lestershire was first to offer bobbins to take the tremendous pressure of nylon.

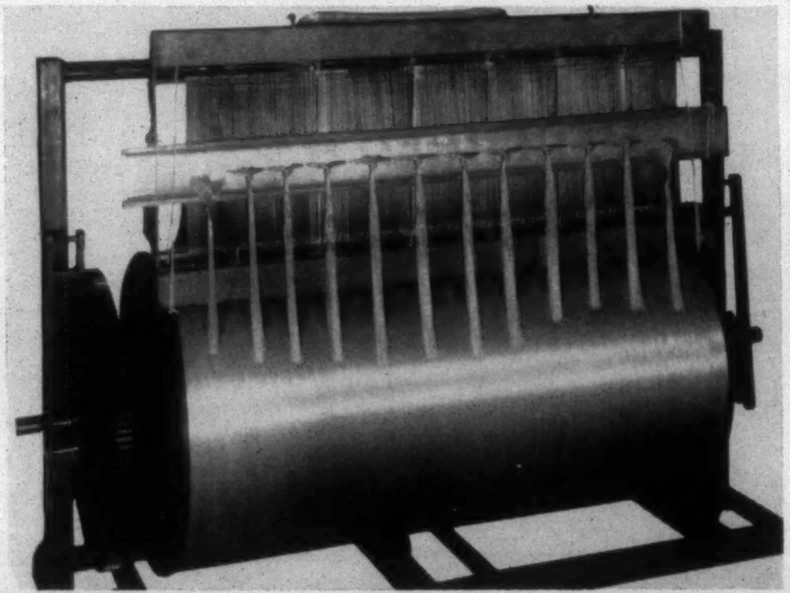
National Vulcanized Fibre Co. has long been a source of specialized materials for the manufacture of Lestershire bobbins. It is one of the largest manufacturers of fiber in the United States and an extensive operator in the manufacture of laminated plastics. Consolidation of the two concerns will afford, not only a sure supply of these essential materials for Lestershire bobbins, but will also supply greatly increased research and technical resources for the improvement of the Lestershire line of specialized bobbins.

By the addition of Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co. as a wholly-owned subsidiary, National Vulcanized Fibre Co. increases its facilities for service to the textile industry. Lestershire is the second subsidiary of National Vulcanized Fibre Co. catering exclusively to the textile field. The first was Fibre Specialty Mfg. Co. whose principal products include roving cans, trucks, boxes, and all kinds of handling materials.

Lestershire currently has available for the industry a profusely illustrated, 63-page catalog describing its wide range of bobbins. Copies of the catalog may be obtained on request to the company.

New Metallizing Guns

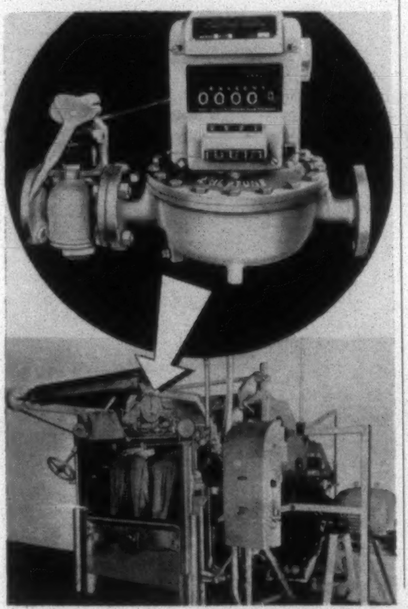
Two new metallizing guns have recently been announced by Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., Long Island City, N. Y. The new guns, the Metco Type 4E for machine element work, and the Type 5E for corrosion protection coatings are said to develop the highest spraying speeds yet available in guns designed for hand-held operation. At the same time, the new guns provide the nearest thing to automatic operation yet devised, since they incorporate a patented jet siphon principle in the gas head which automatically compensates for variations in gas pressure as high as ten pounds, and provides a steady, unvarying flame which produces uniform coatings at lower cost than previously possible. The new guns also incorporate automatic control of wire feed which compensates for kinks in the wire, reel stand drag, etc. The Metco Type 4E is designed



NEWLY-DESIGNED, ALL-STEEL, PORTABLE BEAM TRUCK is now being offered by Standard Mill Supply Co. of Pawtucket, R. I., and Charlotte, N. C. Standard all-steel portable beam trucks have only one moving part. The beam is put into the loom by gravity on a slight decline. The upright frame part of the truck has a heavy cast iron adjustable bearing. This bearing can be locked in any position to take care of any size loom beam up to 30-inch diameter heads. The harness frame arms, attached to the top rod running lengthwise with the truck, will accommodate up to 25 harness frames, one-half-inch thick. These trucks are equipped with four-inch Plaskite roller bearing stationary type casters (not shown), equipped with thread guards. This type of caster will not mar or smudge the most highly polished floors.

to spray all wires from 20 B&S gauge to 1/8-inch in any metal—carbon steels, stainless, Monels, bronze—at speeds up to 40 per cent faster than previous models and is expected to cut machine part repair and salvage costs as much as 85 per cent to 90 per cent. The Type 5E is the first gun specifically designed for high speed spraying of the softer metals, such as zinc and aluminum, for protection of equipment and structures against corrosion for periods ranging from 20 to 30 years. The 5E gun sprays 3/16-inch wire and will deposit as much as 55 pounds of zinc per hour, aluminum 15 pounds per hour. The guns may be mounted for use on a lathe or other machine in production line work, or may be used in hand held operation, since they weigh only four pounds, 12 ounces. For further information, contact Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., 38-14 30th Street, Long Island City, N. Y.

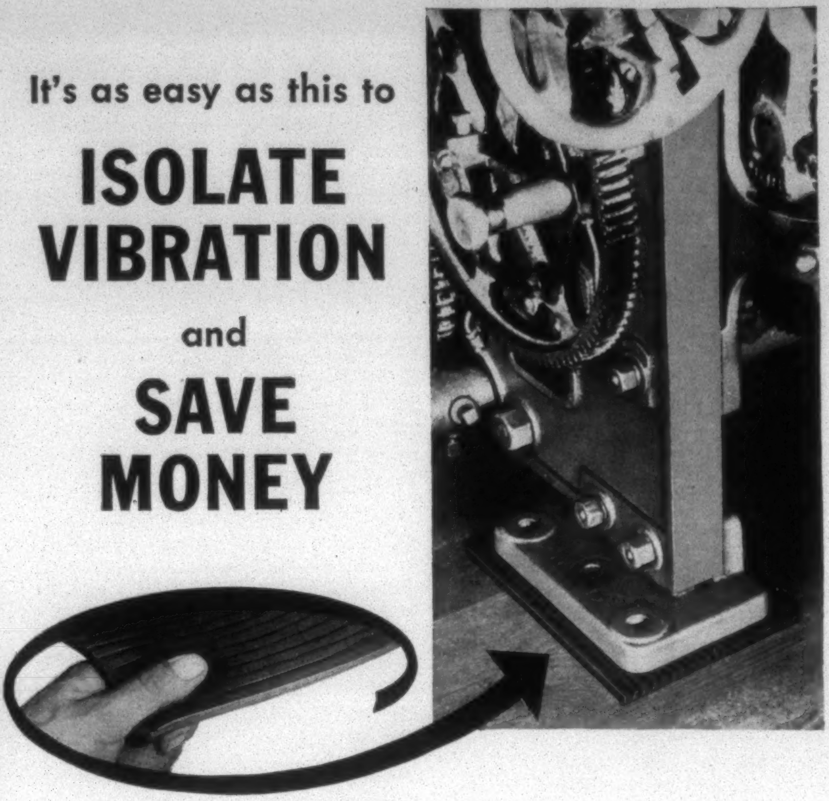
Auto-Stop Meter



New optional equipment for Riggs & Lombard soap distributing systems is the Neptune Auto-Stop Meter, which can be set for a given number of gallons and then will automatically shut off. Recently announced by its makers as the simplest, fastest, most accurate way to measure liquids into kettles, mixing tanks and other processing operations, the Neptune Auto-Stop Meter is said to save ingredients, control formulas accurately, improve housekeeping, and provide accurate cost accounting figures.

To operate the tripping mechanism on the register is first set by pushing the buttons on the register until the number of gallons desired shows up on the setting wheels just above the buttons. The register is then cleared back to zero, the valve is opened, and the operator is free to devote his attention to other jobs. The tripping device automatically cuts off the flow when the exact quantity is delivered. Large numerals on the face of the meter keep pace with the flow, and provide a visual check when delivery is finished. A small shuttered totalizer, also on the face of the register, keeps cumulative totals.

Riggs & Lombard to date has used conventional Neptune meters on soap distribut-



It's as easy as this to

ISOLATE VIBRATION

and

SAVE MONEY

...with ISOMODE* TEXTILE PADS

Here's the durable mounting to absorb vibration . . . reduce noise . . . cut your operating costs. By test and in actual mill installations, the Isomode Textile Pad has proved to be not only one of the most economical mounts, but also one which does a superior job of isolating vibration.

This 3/16" ribbed, resilient pad works wonders under support feet of looms. By absorbing the motions of the looms, and the forces normally transmitted to floors, Isomode Textile Pads reduce straining and undue deterioration of machinery. With no anchoring bolts needed, it costs you less to install looms — to relocate them — to maintain them. And you get a quieter mill besides.

Made of long-lasting DuPont Neoprene that resists oil, water, aging. Write for details — discover their surprisingly low cost.

*Trade Mark Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

THE MB MANUFACTURING COMPANY, INC.
1082 State Street, New Haven 11, Conn.

Please send data sheet containing more information on Isomode Pads and how to install them easily and quickly.

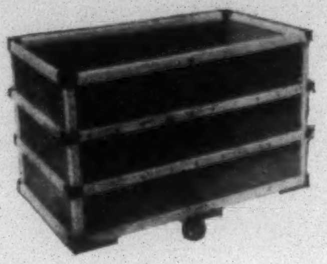
NAME.................................TITLE..................

COMPANY..

ADDRESS..

Distributed by: MATTHEWS EQUIPMENT COMPANY, Providence, R. I. STANDARD MILL SUPPLY CO., New York, N. Y. • THE SATTERLEE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. • R. B. DORMAN, Atlanta, Ga. O. D. LANDIS, Charlotte, N. C. • UPTON BRADEEN & JAMES, LTD., Toronto, Ontario and Montreal, Quebec.

EXCEL



No. 1000
Fiber Truck
For Long and
Satisfactory
Service

This is a sturdy truck upon which you can depend for long and satisfactory service.

Compare its specifications with those of any other fibre truck.

- .090 vulcanized fibre, securely riveted to hardwood rails with **solid** steel rivets. These solid rivets are placed at short intervals to prevent buckling.
- Hardwood solid or slatted bottom, sanded to a smooth finish.
- Heavy duty metal top rail.
- Heavy duty metal corners.
- Casters securely **bolted** to bottom.
- Finished in clear lacquer, or painted, for added protection against moisture.

Representatives:

Mr. N. W. Eurey........Lincolnton, N. C.
Mr. Paul Eurey..........Lincolnton, N. C.
Industrial Suppliers, Inc.
La Grange, Ga.
Fall River Mill Supply Co.
Fall River, Mass.
Mr. Theodore Huston
2601 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXCEL
Textile Supply Co.
"Excel Trucks Excel"
LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

ing systems, and now is prepared to supply the new device as part of such systems for customers desiring automatic equipment. Auto-Stop Meters can also be supplied for measuring oil for picker rooms with the Riggs & Lombard oil distributing system. Details are available from Riggs & Lombard, foot of Suffolk Street, Lowell, Mass.

Plastic Spinning Tube

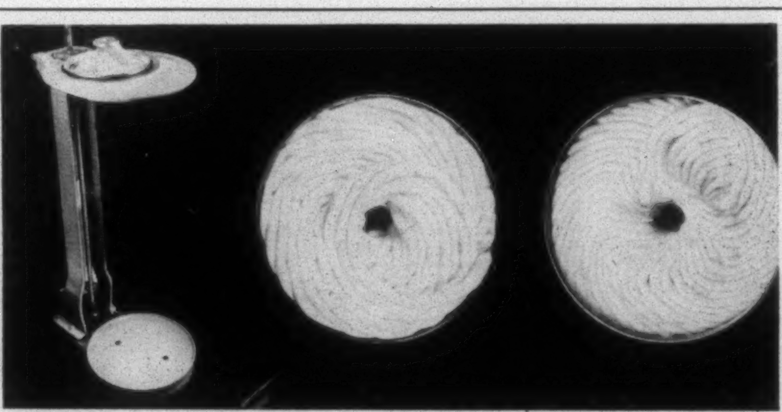
A new plastic spinning tube said to wear three times longer than conventional types has been developed for the textile industry by the mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Co. The tube is made of a tough new rubber-plastic compound and will not shatter, chip or warp, the firm claims. It will hold up to 16 per cent more yarn because yarn grips the spinning tube better thus making a tighter package. In addition, the tube needs no metal ferrules which makes possible a longer yarn package. The tube is marketed under the trade name Uscolite Tapered Warp Tube, is available in standard sizes and in three colors, blue, gray and brown.

Steam-Jet Cleaner

With the co-operation of many important textile mills, Livingstone Engineering Co. has been running field tests on steam-jet cleaning equipment and now announces the Speedylectric Steam-Jet Cleaner Model JC-25 for steam cleaning of looms and other textile machinery and equipment. The new unit incorporates the ideas of mill men and engineers, whose assistance and co-operation is gratefully acknowledged.

It is not contemplated that steam-jet cleaning will replace either compressed air or vacuum methods of routine daily cleaning in the weave room, but it is generally conceded that each loom should be thoroughly steam-jet cleaned every six months or at least once a year. Where this preventive maintenance procedure is in effect, looms are kept in first-class condition and the vacuum or compressed air blow-off becomes increasingly effective, once the old sticky oil and grease has been removed. Furthermore, after looms have been thoroughly steam cleaned, maintenance men are able to readily inspect gears, shafts, levers and cams to determine whether repairs or replacements are necessary without tearing the loom down.

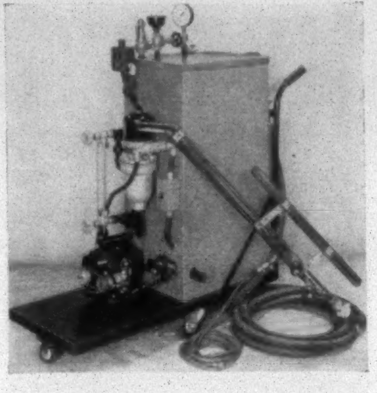
Heretofore, steam-jet cleaning has been found effective at steam pressures in the range from 125 to 145 psi, but field and laboratory tests have shown that faster cleaning can be obtained by stepping up the velocity of the jet without adding appreciably to the electric power requirements. The JC-25 is built to operate at pressures up to 200 psi. The combination of this high pressure and the new Speedylectric Twin-Jet Steam Lance, with finger-tip control, gives super-jet velocity and powerful cleaning action. Only 16 inches wide and 48 inches long, the JC-25 is designed for maximum portability in close quarters. The unit is completely self-contained with space provided on the all-steel truck to mount a water tank of sufficient capacity for three to four hours of continuous operation. Unlike fuel fired "steam" cleaning machines which depend for their cleaning action on hot-water-under-pressure and large quantities of solvents, the Speedylectric JC-25 uses steam from the built-in high pressure Speedylectric boiler. Small quantities of solvents are used effectively and economically for they are not diluted by mixing with gallons of water at the jet. Dirt, grease, oil and caked-on accumulations literally melt away before the powerful jet of hot dry steam and solvents applied instantly as needed under finger-tip control of the operator, it is



COILER CONVERSION UNIT—Southern States Equipment Corp., Hampton, Ga., is now manufacturing a complete line of coiler conversion units for adapting any coiler for cards and drawing frames to use 14-inch cans. The added capacity of this larger can—more than 36 per cent greater volume than a 12-inch can—can be a distinct advantage by moving stock in greater quantity, the company states. On initial experiments it was found that certain coilers presented special problems. This was due primarily to the inefficient coil pattern resulting when the tube gear was of limited throw. For conversions where this was the case, Southern States' engineers developed a new coil pattern by using a smaller tube gear and higher ratio between cantable and tube gear speeds. The new pattern fully uses the additional can capacity.

Portion of illustration *at left* shows a coiler stand of standard make with Southern States special spectacle, tube gear, cantable and the necessary gearing to assure maximum can capacity. *Center* illustrates the coil pattern obtained with 14-inch coiler conversions where the existing tube gears are used. Note that the throw of the tube gear is sufficient so that when the larger can is installed and proper speed ratio established, the sliver passes around the center of the can in uniform layers. *At right,* pattern obtained by using a new smaller tube gear with higher ratios between cantable and tube gear speeds. This conversion is employed when use of the existing tube gear results in excessive overlapping in the center. The coil pattern is much smaller but has the same uniform layer and conventional center opening.

claimed. There is no flooding of the working area, no smoke, flames or fire hazard. Furthermore, the Speedylectric unit is said to be completely free of low water danger. The boiler water itself is the electric resistance heating element and if there is no water, no current passes and no steam is generated.



The boiler is the Speedylectric Model 600-S3 built under A.S.M.E. Code, carries national board stamp and is Underwriters' Laboratories listed. Available for 220, 440 or 550 volts. Rated at 20-kw, the JC-25 under ordinary operating conditions consumes 15-kw per hour. Reports from users indicate that one man with a Speedylectric steam-jet cleaner does the work of five men using hand methods—and does it better.

This new unit will be shown in operation at the National Metal Exposition in Detroit, Mich., Oct. 15-19, Booth B-228.

W. J. Moore Named Distributor

William J. Moore, manufacturers' agent of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed exclusive distributor in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia for the Pacific evenness tester. The Pacific evenness tester is manufactured and distributed by Anderson Machine Shops, Inc., Needham Heights, Mass.

Yarn-Carrying Quill

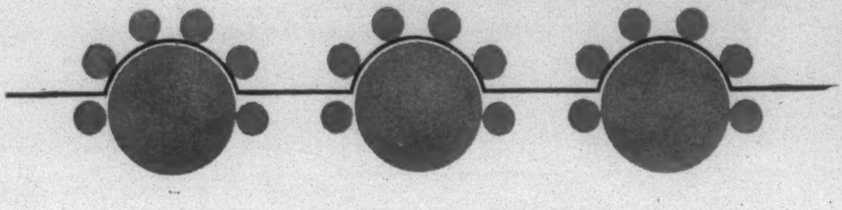
A new plastic yarn-carrying quill said to wear two to three times longer than conventional types has been developed for the textile industry by the mechanical goods division, United States Rubber Co. U. S. Rubber's new quill is made of a blend of rubber and plastic which gives it unusual toughness. It will not splinter, chip of warp, the firm states. Moisture does not affect it and it has no tendency to soften when run through conditioning agents. It also has high surface friction which gives it good yarn holding properties. Since each lot of quills is molded to order, it is possible to provide a good, uniform spindle fit. The quill is being marketed under the trade name Uscolite in three colors, blue, gray and brown. It is available in two lengths, eight and 8¾ inches.

Warner Offers Handbook

A complete new handbook of electric brakes and clutches for industrial use is now available from the industrial division, War-

Booth *Originators of* **STRIP-O-MATIC ***

CARD CLOTHING NEWS AND VIEWS



REMEMBER BOOTH FOR QUALITY CARD CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS
PRODUCERS SINCE 1892

WHAT **STRIP-O-MATIC** *USERS SAY:*

"Considerably Less Shrinkage with *STRIP-O-MATIC*"

I have reported to you often on the performance of ***STRIP-O-MATIC,*** now I'd like to have you read just what Mr. Paul Benninghofen of Shuler & Benninghofen, manufacturers of Papermakers Felt Jackets in Hamilton, Ohio, recently wrote to a friend in another mill:

"Acknowledging your letter of Dec. 13th, the first breaker on one of our card sets is equipped with ***STRIP-O-MATIC*** card clothing. It has been in service about 3 months.

"We are sold on this type of card clothing. We find the shrinkage is much less, the production is much higher, the yarn is much better quality.

"When we equipped this particular first breaker with this card clothing, we needed only a new cylinder. However, in order to give it a fair trial, we also re-equipped workers and strippers. The doffer, however, was not changed.

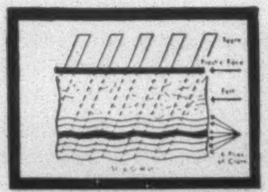
"We find the use of this card clothing enables us to strip the cards much easier. We use a vacuum stripper and it works to much better advantage on card clothing of this type.

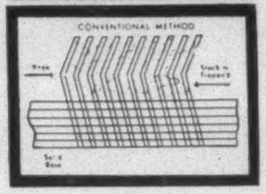
"As our card clothing needs replacing, we intend to use ***STRIP-O-MATIC.***

"Yours very truly,
SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN
Paul Benninghofen."

*Patented ®

This letter is typical of the comments of the many pleased users of ***STRIP-O-MATIC.*** We sincerely believe that you, too, will find ***STRIP-O-MATIC*** gives you better carding at much lower cost. The drawings comparing ***STRIP-O-MATIC*** and conventional card clothing show why ***STRIP-O-MATIC*** runs virtually without stripping—saves time—saves labor—saves money. A booklet describing ***STRIP-O-MATIC*** and presenting the case history of an interesting and successful user is yours for the asking. Write today to Benjamin Booth Company, Dept. T.B. This folder may well start you on the way to substantial savings in the operation of your cards.





Sincerely yours,
E. Allen Snape, Jr.
E. Allen Snape Jr
President
BENJAMIN BOOTH COMPANY

Representative: Oliver D. Landis, Inc.
718 Queens Road, Charlotte 7, N. C.
Exclusive Sales Agent—North Carolina,
South Carolina

Established 1892

BENJAMIN BOOTH CO., ALLEGHENY AVE. & JANNEY ST., PHILA. 34, PA. **Booth**

ner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., Beloit, Wis., according to Norman K. Anderson, division manager. The new book contains general information on the design and application of electric brakes and clutches, and also incorporates unit sizes, mounting dimensions, and engineering performace specifications. The handbook, No. 701-A, can be obtained free of charge from Warner representatives or by writing directly to the Warner Electric Brake & Clutch Co., Beloit, Wis.

Hunt Branch Office Moved

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. has announced the relocation of its Southern regional office from Greenville, S. C., to Room 909, Wilder Bldg., 237 S. Tryon Street, Charlotte, N. C. A. P. Hyde, Rodney Hunt sales engineer, is in charge.

Open Charlotte Office

Southern Leigh Textiles, Inc., of Birmingham, Ala., dealers in cotton, cotton waste and textile fibers, are opening a branch office in Charlotte, N. C., at 218 West Second Street. Dennis J. Doherty will be in charge of the new Charlotte office.

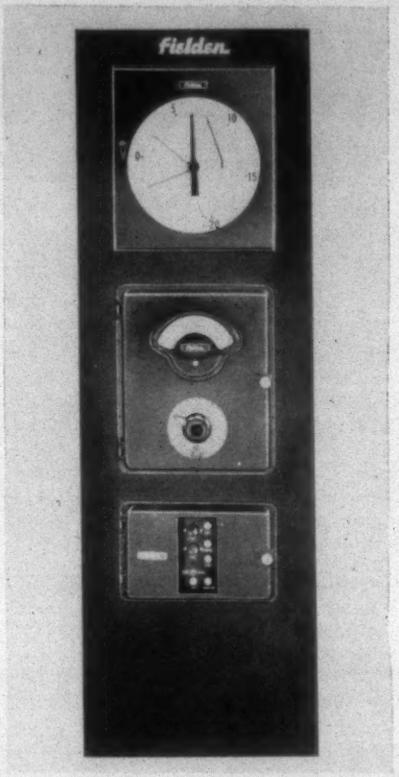
Tell-O-Set Controller

A new instrument said to provide sensitive, instantaneous and accurate control of flow, temperature, pressure, liquid level and other industrial process variables has been developed by Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co. The device, the Tel-O-Set controller, is described by the company as the latest component in a series of new devices designed to improve process control. The other components of the group are the differential converter, Tel-O-Set indicator and Tel-O-Set recorder.

The controller was developed for use with the other three components. It is further described as a low-cost, easily installed, compact unit which provides maximum trouble-free operation. In addition to its extreme sensitivity and rapid response to process change, the controller operates on a pneumatic balance principle which eliminates friction and lost motion.

The new model is made in two types, one with fixed proportional band, the other with adjustable proportional band. The units are constructed of a number of coded, interchangeable sections separated by diaphragms. Except for manual adjustments of reset on the band unit, the Tel-O-Set controllers operate wholly in response to pneumatic signals.

Fielden Control Equipment



Available from Fielden Instrument Corp., 2920 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa., is the firm's new automatic control equipment, designed for use with the Fielden Drimeter, which provides continuous indication and record of moisture content in warp or cloth and automatically controls the slasher or dryer to correct any deviation from the desired moisture content.

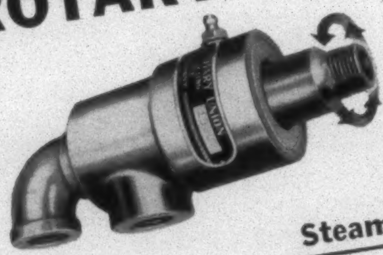
The equipment may be used on any type of slasher or fabric dryer, the firm states. It is simple to install and cannot be damaged by incorrect adjustment of any of the preset timing controls. The control ignores wet seams or momentary wet patches and makes corrections which are proportional to the deviation from the desired moisture content at time intervals that are automatically adjusted to suit the machine speed.

Close control of moisture content is provided, usually within plus or minus 1¼ per cent, without hunting, on any weight of warp or cloth at any machine speed. Push buttons for manual control are provided on the instrument panel and may also be installed elsewhere as necessary. Pilot lights indicate when moisture is within tolerance limits, too high or too low, and when a correction is being made.

New Dye Fixatives

Two new highly active dye-fixing agents, Emkafix R and Emkafix C are new developments of the Emkay Chemical Co., 319 Second St., Elizabeth, N. J., now in production

ROTARY UNIONS
(TRADE NAME)
Pipe Size
¼" thru 3"



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Emkafix R is a viscous liquid designed to meet the requirements of dyers and printers for excellent fastness to water, perspiration, and hot-wet pressing. It improves fastness to washing with minimum change of shade or brightness of the direct color. The product is easily applied to direct-dyed piece goods, printed fabrics, and dyed skeins, to prevent migration and bleeding of the dyestuffs. This greatly improved color quality is thus obtainable without adding substantially to the cost of the dyeing operation, the firm states.

Emkafix C is a heavy free-flowing liquid designed for use where fastness to washing and other specifications normally obtained with vat colors are required on direct-dyed cotton or rayon fabrics and yarns.

Detailed technical data, instructions for application, and technical service are available upon request.

Emkay Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J., will soon start extensive plant improvements, including construction of new receiving and shipping platforms. The company manufactures specialties for textile, paper and leather mills and for dyehouses.

Textile Finishes Directory

For several years the United States Testing Co. has offered the textile industry a helpful, up-to-date directory called *Special Textile Finishes for Service, Protection and Appearance*. The new fifth edition has been enlarged to a ten-page listing of trade names and their manufacturers. As in previous editions, information is also given on the fibers to which each finish may be applied, as well as the properties of the various finishes. Originally, this listing was made available to subscribers of the "Testing League Bulletin," the monthly United States Testing Co. textile publication. The enthusiastic requests for copies and reprints prompted the subsequent editions. This directory has been compiled through the cooperation of textile manufacturers and finishers. It is based upon information provided by the manufacturer and does not indicate an endorsement by the United States Testing Co. Copies are available by writing to Dorothy McDonald, Consumer Service Division, United States Testing Co., Inc., 1415 Park Avenue, Hoboken, N. J.

Firm Changes Name

The corporate name of Southern Alkali Corp. was changed to Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp. effective Sept. 1. A wholly-owned subsidiary of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., the firm is a producer of soda ash, chlorine, caustic soda and related chemicals. Plants are located at Barberton, Ohio; Corpus Christi, Tex.; Natrium, W. Va.; Lake Charles, La., and Bartlett, Calif. Clarence M. Brown, chairman of the board of directors for both Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. and Columbia-Southern Chemical Corp., stated that the action involves a change in name only. He said that personnel policies and customer relations will not be affected.

MEMO

FROM: **Arthur Bauer**
at Walterboro, South Carolina

TO: **Purchasing Agents**
of Southern Textile Plants

SUBJECT: **PRODUCTS OF DIXIE AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS**

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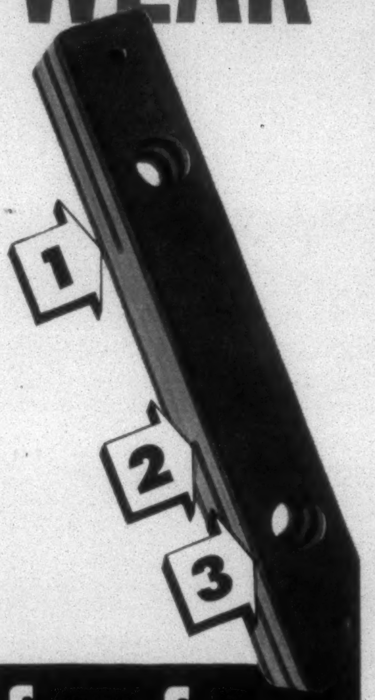

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Eastern Carolina S.T.A. Parley Oct. 13

Group discussions of carding and spinning, and winding, slashing and weaving will feature the Fall meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association to be held Oct. 13 at Erwin Auditorium in Durham, N. C. The meeting will get under way at 9:45 a. m. and following the initial opening ceremonies, the group will be addressed by David Clark, editor and publisher of TEXTILE BULLETIN, who will discuss "Textiles in Europe."

Speakers to be heard during the technical group discussions include Joe R. Whitehurst, who will consider "Improvements in Drafting of Drawing Sliver," and I. O. Moberg, whose topic will be "Additional Weaves by Use of Multiple Cylinder Dobby Attachment."

For members wishing to attend a football game in the afternoon, following the meeting, Duke University will clash with N. C. State in Durham and the University of North Carolina meets the University of South Carolina in Chapel Hill.

August Shipments Of Rayon Listed

August shipments of rayon by domestic producers totaled 98,200,000 pounds, a loss of eight per cent from the 106,900,000 pounds shipped in July and ten per cent less than the average monthly shipments of 109,100,000 pounds in the second quarter of the year, according to the *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc.

Shipments of viscose high tenacity yarn in August amounted to 29,300,000 pounds compared to 28,400,000 pounds in July and 26,700,000 pounds average monthly in the second quarter of 1951. Viscose+cupra textile yarn shipped in August totaled 20,800,000 pounds against 24,900,000 pounds in July and 27,000,000 pounds average monthly in the second quarter. Acetate yarn shipments in August amounted to 20,000,000 pounds against 25,500,000 pounds in July and 28,200,000 pounds average monthly in the second quarter. Viscose+cupra staple+tow shipments in August totaled 17,000,000 pounds, in July 16,700,000 pounds, and 16,100,000 pounds average monthly in the second quarter. Acetate staple+tow shipments in August totaled 11,100,000 pounds, in July 11,400,000 pounds, and 11,200,000 pounds average monthly in the second quarter.

Rayon stocks held by producers at the end of August stood at 42,200,000 pounds, an increase of 69 per cent over the 24,900,000 pounds held at the end of July. Viscose high tenacity stocks held at the end of August amounted to 1,800,000 pounds, viscose+cupra textile yarn 19,200,000 pounds, acetate yarn 15,100,000 pounds, and staple+tow 6,100,000 pounds.

The *Organon* points out that there is a limit to the amount of filament yarn that can be stocked by producers because of the scarcity of warp knitting section beams or spools, tire beams, bobbins, and cake wraps. These items, which are returned to the producer by the weaver or knitter after consumption of the yarn, may be held up in the fabricators' yarn inventories.

Production calculated by the *Organon* for August in total poundage indicates an increase. Production figures, it is pointed out, do not necessarily mean shipments plus or minus the end-of-month producers' stock change. For one thing, shipments usually are made on a five-day week basis (six days in some cases), while rayon production from active spinnerettes is continuous. While producers' textile departments run on a five-day week basis, the seven-day week output of spinnerettes is packaged in five days. Over a short period of time such as one month there is clearly a difference between production from the spinnerette and packaged production, particularly if the calendar month ends on a Saturday or Sunday.

Another factor influencing the July and August data was the shut-down on July 4 taken by several producing plants. Thus in July there were 30 producing days and 21 shipping days for such plants, while in August there were 31 producing days and 23 shipping days. Finally, it is understood that there has been some switch from the finer to the coarser deniers in viscose textile yarn production. Although the extent of the change is not yet known, the effect with the same number of spinnerettes in production would be to increase the poundage output from July to August.

With these limitations in mind, the *Organon* estimates that August production of total rayon was 117,000,000 pounds against 116,600,000 pounds in July and 112,300,000 pounds average monthly for the second quarter of 1951. For corresponding periods, viscose high tenacity yarn production was 29,300,000 pounds, 28,700,000 pounds, and 27,100,000 pounds; viscose+cupra textile yarn 29,800,000 pounds, 28,700,000 pounds, and 28,600,000 pounds; acetate yarn 28,200,000 pounds, 30,000,000 pounds, and 29,100,000 pounds; and staple+tow 29,700,000 pounds, 29,200,000 pounds, and 27,600,000 pounds.

Rayon staple imported into the United States during July amounted to 9,703,000 pounds, a figure slightly greater

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than June and the largest month in 1951 except for January when a total of 10,841,000 pounds were brought in. July imports were valued at $4,936,000 or an average of 51 cents a pound. Staple imports in the first seven months of 1951 have totaled 57,758,000 pounds as against 42,712,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1950.

The principal supplier of rayon staple among the countries shipping to the United States in the January-July period was Germany with 29.3 per cent of the total. Next was Italy with 10.9 per cent, France 10.7 per cent, Norway 7.6 per cent, Switzerland 7.5 per cent, Sweden and the United Kingdom seven per cent each, and all others 20 per cent.

Rayon filament yarn imports into the United States during July totaled 118,000 pounds, valued at $113,000 or an average of 96 cents a pound. Of the total amount, 52 per cent came from Italy and 32 per cent from the United Kingdom. The July imports were the smallest for any month in 1951. Imports of rayon filament yarn in the first seven months of the year totaled 4,972,000 pounds compared with 474,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1950.

A study made by the *Organon* of rayon exports and imports for the first half of 1951 compared with previous years indicates that in the January-June period of this year the value of rayon and other man-made fiber product exports were at the highest level since 1947 and were 50 per cent larger than exports in the first half of 1950. Principal gains in exports took place in man-made staple, waste and tops, and especially in the item of rayon waste and tops. Other significant increases were made in exports of acetate filament yarn and in most types of woven piece goods.

The exports of rayon and products during the first half of 1951 is estimated to have totaled 73,000,000 pounds. This half-year figure compares with the all-time high of 138,000,000 pounds for the full years 1949 and 102,000,000 pounds during the full year of 1950.

Imports of rayon and its products into the United States during the first half of 1951 were valued at $27,613,000, an all-time high figure and one that is more than double the imports of $13,200,000 during the first half of 1950. The principal item of import during the January-June period this year was rayon staple (including sliver tops, and roving) totaling 48,054,000 pounds valued at $19,118,000 or an average of 40 cents a pound.

Comparing poundage import and export figures for specified years, including the first half of 1951, the *Organon* arrives at the conclusion that the United States has changed from a net importer of rayon in the pre-war period to a net exporter during the last few years. It is revealed that rayon imports in the first half of 1951 were 8.6 per cent of domestic production compared with 13.7 per cent in 1939. On the other hand, exports during the first six months of 1951 were 11 per cent of domestic production compared with 3.4 per cent pre-war.

Per capita consumption of textile fibers (cotton, wool, and man-made) during the first six months of 1951 was at a rate of 37.9 pounds per year, according to the *Organon*. This figure has been exceeded only in the calendar years 1941, 1946, and 1950. With the current very slow picture

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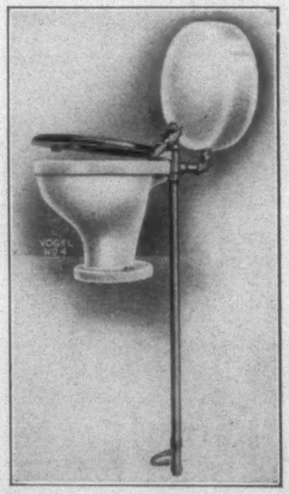

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in textile markets, however, the *Organon* doubts whether the per capita consumption rate for the full year of 1951 will be anywhere near the 37.9 pounds of the first half.

Per capita consumption of cotton in the first half of this year showed practically no change from the 1950 annual rate. While no exact figures of military uses of cotton in the January-June period are available from the government, trade estimates place this usage at five to ten per cent of total cotton consumption over the period. Using a figure of 7½ per cent, military consumption of cotton is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds.

The notable decline in the civilian per capita consumption of wool during the first half of 1951 brought the figure back to the levels of 1942 and 1943. Again no exact data on the military use of wool fiber are available from the government and trade sources estimate that one-third of the raw wool consumption in the first quarter was for military purposes and this proportion increased to 50 per cent in the second quarter. Thus there were approximately 90,000,000 pounds of raw wool used for military purposes in the first half of the year or 42 per cent of the reduced rate of total consumption over that period. This figures includes any wool cloth for the government stock pile but would not include any purchases of raw wool under the military stock pile program.

Civilian per capita consumption of man-made fibers in the first half of the year at nine pounds showed a small decline from the calendar year 1950. It is figured by the *Organon* that approximately 60,000,000 pounds of the man-made fibers or eight per cent of the available domestic supply were consumed for military purposes. Included in this figure are such military uses as tire cord and fabric; human, cargo, and fragmentation bomb parachutes; blended man-made fiber and wool apparel; linings; insignia; tow targets; wire covering, etc.

Total military uses of all figures, according to the *Organon,* was 350,000,000 pounds in the first half of 1951 or ten per cent of total mill consumption. Eliminating exports of textiles from this country, military consumption was 11 per cent of domestic available supply.

Parley Evaluates Quality Control Program

More than 200 textile quality control men were in attendance last month at a conference of the textile committee of the American Society for Quality Control held at the Clemson College School of Textiles, Clemson, S. C. Quality control systems for the textile industry were discussed in detail by an imposing panel of speakers.

Joel F. Hembree of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas stressed the need for mills to furnish cotton merchants with more complete data of fiber properties of the raw cotton they desire and for merchants themselves to take up the use of instruments in determining characteristics of fibers. This information, he said, would afford merchants better opportunity to select wanted cottons from their stocks, and would lighten the quality control problem and enable better running work in the mills.

In considering control work on yarn breakage during warping, L. I. Horner of the technical department of Celanese Corp. of America, said bobbin faults were established as a major cause for higher number of breaks in the last beam of a creel setting. He listed drips, gouges and bruises as prime failures in spinning that contributed to yarn breakage, but stressed that bobbin faults largely were responsible. Control charts, he observed, have provided powerful tools in the research work on the problem at the Amcelle plant.

Mary Jo Wesson, statistician in the research division of West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala., told the conference that a successful quality control program involves statistical control methods, human incentive and know-how. Mills, she said, must want a quality control program for it to function properly.

How quality control techniques in the manufacture of textile machinery have improved quality, reduced work and scrap in the plants of Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me., was explained by James T. MacDougall. He outlined steps being taken to control quality as: (1) Installation of the capability study, which is a check on the machine on which a part is to be made and indicates whether the machine can hold and make parts to engineering specifications. (2) Use of an average and a range chart near the machine, a system used to periodically determine whether the blueprint tolerances are being maintained. (3) Use of instruments; a mobile cart is provided with precision gauges and instruments which periodically check gauges used for testing the parts being made.

T. R. Bainbridge of Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., presented examples of how T-test techniques may be used in the textile industry. He explained that the T-test is a method used to evaluate the significance of observed differences between samples and that the test is based on how often such a difference would occur if a great many "to-be-expected" differences from the same source were examined.

The opinion that statistical quality control would be the underlying factor in upholding the future of the woolen and worsted industry in its bid to meet competition was expressed by Fred W. Noechel, assistant to the general manager of Deering, Milliken & Co., Johnston, S. C. He stated that application of a quality control program would bring about fewer production defects, a greater uniformity of product, and a lowering of manufacturing costs.

Capt. Robert M. Kennedy, assistant to the procurement officer of the Philadelphia Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, told the conference that a statistical approach to acceptance of sampling of both fabrics and garments would be beneficial to the industry, but that successful application would require considerable work and co-operation by qualified persons in the statistical quality control field and the garment making industry. He declared that its accomplishment

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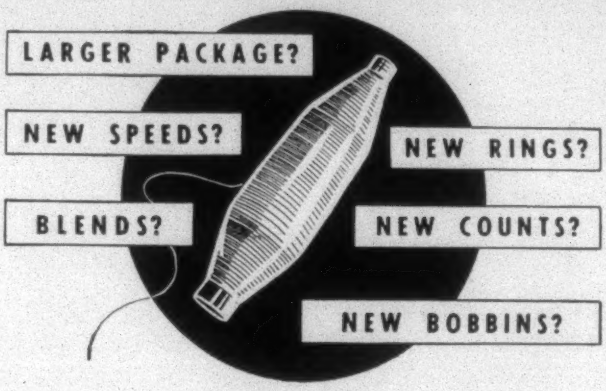
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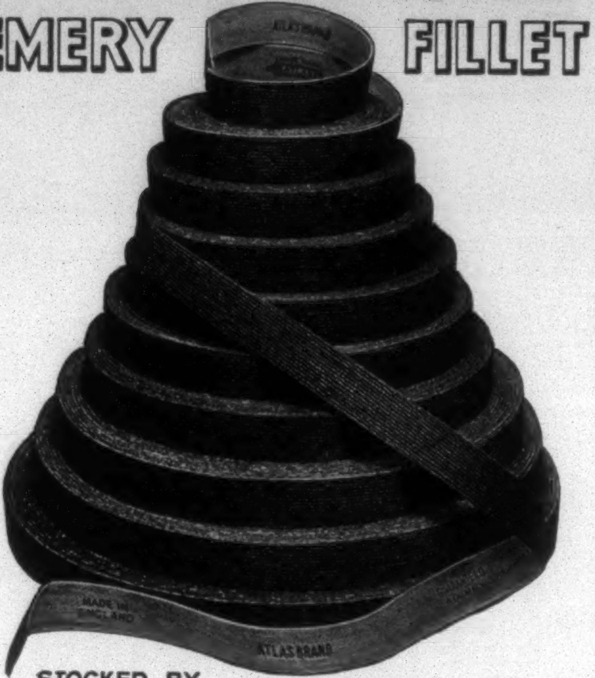

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would come more as a result of careful cost analysis than as the result of new techniques and studies in acceptance sampling. "The problem," he said, "is believed to involve the dollar sign more than the laws of probability."

Considering "Statistics As A Quality Control Tool," Norman L. Enrick of P.O.M. Industrial Consultants and Werner Textile Consultants, said ~~that~~ unless textile mills make equal use of statistical tools they will not gain full benfit from their quality control programs. He said statistical analysis played an important part in the following basic questions and problems concerning the over-all control program: (1) Is the testing properly integrated with mill requirements? (2) Are the purpose and frequency of each test justified? (3) Are the test results studied properly to reveal all of their meaning? (4) Has adequate provision been made for proper presentation of test results, both on a daily and periodic summary basis? Mr. Enrick defined the true science of statistics as the measurement of averages and variations about averages.

Plan Textile Session At A.S.M.E. Parley

A one-day session on cotton opening and picking will be conducted by the Textile Division of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in connection with the 72nd annual meeting of the society at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall in Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 25-30. The textile session will be held Nov. 30. R. O. Palmer of Johnson Machine Co., Manchester, Conn., is divisional chairman.

The meeting will consider opening and picking for a 50,000 spindle print cloth mill running strict low middling cotton, 12,000 pounds of stock picked, 120 looms, 60 per cent 30s warp, 40 per cent 40s filling.

Speakers at the morning session will be Paul G. Grant, Jr., Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., and Robert S. Curley, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me. The luncheon speaker will be Joseph H. Leahy, director of research, Volkart Bros., Inc. First paper of the afternoon session will be by a speaker to be selected by Aldrich Machine Works, Atlanta, Ga., and the second by G. George De Santis, chief engineer, H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I.

Quality Control Parley Slated Oct. 12

A panel discussion of quality control in small spinning and weaving mills will be a highlight of the Fall meeting of the Textile Quality Control Association Oct. 12 at Clemson, S. C. In making known program details, Clyde E. Moss, association president and quality manager of Firestone Textiles, Gastonia, N. C., said the one-day conference would include morning, afternoon and dinner sessions. It will open at 9 a.m.

F. H. Martin, Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., will serve as moderator. Panel members will be Duke Kimbrell, Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C.; Frank C. Williams, Jr., Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; J. B. Denmark, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale, Ga., and Worth Kirkman, Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Hugh M. Brown, dean of the Clemson Textile School, will speak on "Development of New Instruments and Equipment."

"Textile Testing from A Continental Viewpoint," will be explained by Hans Locher of Zellweger, Ltd., Uster, Switzerland, textile equipment manufacturer. J. J. Simpson, mechanical processing division of Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La., will speak on "A Study of Long and Short Term Variations in Sliver and Roving."

"The Use of the Arealometer for Determining Fineness and Maturity" will be explained by Dr. K. L. Hertel, director of the fiber research laboratory at the University of Tennessee, during the morning session. The luncheon speaker will be William A. Karl, general manager of the Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. textile division, whose address will be entitled "What Top Management Expects of Quality Control."

Hotel accommodations for delegates to the parley may be obtained by contacting Clemson House.

The group's Spring meeting has been set for April 3-4 at the A. French School of Textiles in Atlanta, Ga. According to Mr. Moss, modern testing devices will be featured. Instrument manufacturers will be invited to set up booths to display and explain operation of their equipment, he said.

Carded Yarn Convention Program

The Carded Yarn Association will hold its sixth annual meeting Oct. 4-5 at The Carolina in Pinehurst, N. C. Guest speakers for the event will be Gardner Ackley, economic advisor and alternate head of the Office of Price Stabilization, and Robert C. Jackson, executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.

The annual membership meeting will open the parley Thursday morning, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, followed by sessions of the board of directors and the executive committee. Seven new directors, and new officers will be named. In the evening members of the Association of Cotton Yarn Distributors will be hosts at a reception.

D. R. LaFar, Jr., of the La Far group of mills, Gastonia, N. C., association president, will report to the gathering on Friday morning, Oct. 5. Messrs. Ackley and Jackson will be heard at that session.

Both Thursday and Friday afternoons have been reserved for recreation, with an 18-hole golf tournament slated for Friday. E. S. Reid, Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., will conduct the golf tourney.

Sonoco Products Co. is again donating a handsome prize to the association member who turns in the lowest net score in the golf tourney. A similar trophy for participants who are not active members of the association will be presented by Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C., publisher of TEXTILE BULLETIN and THE KNITTER.

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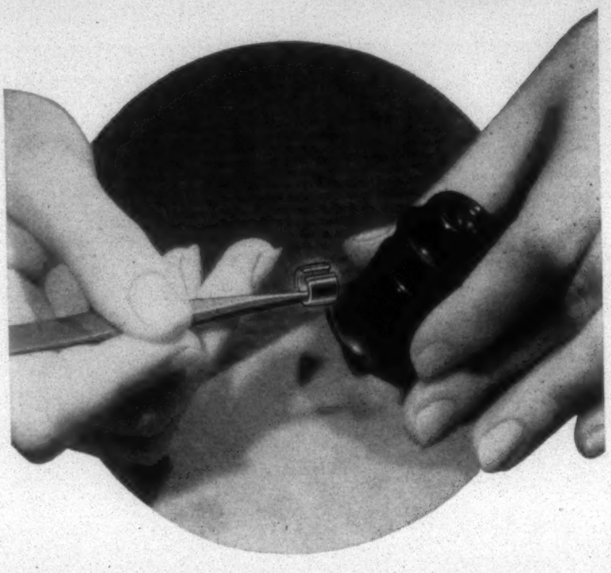

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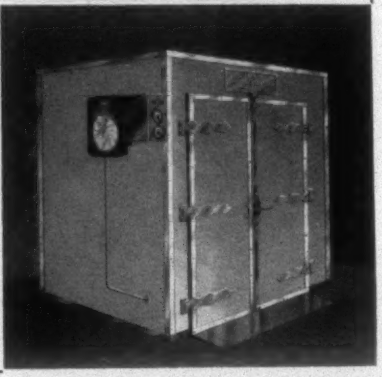

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McKissick Heads Mobilization Committee

Charles A. Cannon has completed his duties as chairman of the Cotton Textile Mobilization Committee, it was announced recently by C. C. Hertwig, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Inc. Mr. Cannon, president of Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis, N. C., has been succeeded by Ellison S. McKissick, president of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C., as the head of this committee.

Mr. Hertwig said the resignation had been accepted "reluctantly" and that Mr. Cannon will continue as a member of the committee.

In a statement summarizing the work of the mobilization committee, Mr. Cannon said that with the increased production of raw cotton which now seems to be assured, the carryover of July 31, 1952, should be substantially increased over this year's "dangerously low" carryover. Mr. Cannon said he did not believe the present carryover of two million bales was a safe working stock between crops, and recommended an increase sufficient to give minimum insurance, especially in times of great uncertainty.

Mr. Cannon cited members of the mobilization committee for their important service to the economy of the country and to the defense effort during the Fall of 1950, when largely through the committee's efforts the E.C.A. export program for cotton was adjusted so that a serious shortage of cotton for American textile mills was avoided.

He also credited the committee with having taken a leading part in assisting the Armed Services to obtain much needed military fabrics last February when a crisis resulted from closing of the raw cotton markets. The critical situation, created by the general price freeze, left the mills unable to figure costs and determine their prices on special items.

When various governmental agencies, including Office of Defense Mobilization and O.P.S., were presented with the facts by this committee, some 34 military fabrics were released from price controls and within a very short time the cotton textile industry had accepted contracts for the entire quantity of military fabrics needed, Mr. Cannon pointed out, adding: "This was our answer to the question asked by one of the high government officials as to why an industry that could take care of 150,000,000 people in peacetime could not take care of the Army in time of an emergency. We have had the hearty co-operation of The Quartermaster General of the United States and all of the departments under him in trying to adjust their specifications and deliveries so that the orders might be widespread and the requirements of the armed forces taken care of in an orderly manner," the retiring chairman commented.

Souther Heads Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Unit

R. Hobart Souther of Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., was installed as new chairman of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists, Sept. 22 at the unit's annual meeting in Charlotte N. C. Other new officers are J. C. Whitt of Standard Hosiery Mills, Burlington, N. C., vice-chairman; M. M. McCann of Warwick Chemical Co., Burlington, treasurer; Herman J. Jordan of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., councilor; and A. R. Thompson of Ciba Co., Charlotte, custodian.

The event got under way at 11 a.m. with a meeting of the research committee, presided over by the committee chairman, Dr. Harley Y. Jennings, director of research at

Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. The technical session in the afternoon was featured by an address from Dr. G. S. Turnbull of the organic chemicals department of the dyestuff division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., who discussed "Dyeing of the Newer Synthetic Fibers."

Past chairmen of the Piedmont Section were honored at the banquet concluding the event. They were presented inscribed scrolls by George O. Linberg, national A.A.T.C.C. vice-president, guest speaker at the banquet. Past chairmen honored were H. A. Barnes, Sydney M. Cone, Jr., and R. M. Mitchell of Greensboro; Henry Dixon of Mebane, N. C.; John Neely of Burlington; R. H. Smith of High Point, N. C.; Harold M. Chase of Danville, Va.; Thomas Smith of Albemarle; L. M. Boyd of Salisbury, N. C.; T. W. Church, Jr., of Charlotte; and Norris Rabold of Cooleemee, N. C.

Graduate Students Told Of I.T.T. Research

More than 300 short-term research projects on individual textile mill technical problems have been completed within the last 23 months for member mills at the Institute of Textile Technology in Charlottesville, Va., according to Dr. Jack Compton, institute technical director, in an address to new research fellows at pre-school orientation exercises Sept. 14.

Speaking to the new class of graduate students, Dr. Compton said that "Research for our member mills may be divided into the long-term projects, such as that which led to the development of the I.T.T. Uniformity Meter and the new Lap Uniformity Meter, and the short-term projects. The latter projects consist mainly of technical trouble-shooting, 50 per cent of which projects have cost our member mills less than $100 per service.

"Typical technical problems solved for members include fiber and analysis of waste cottons; causes of holes in finished cotton sheeting and shirting; producing the most economical blend of spotted and tinged cottons with white cotton in order to maintain sales color in the blend; difficulties in mercerizing and dyeing irrigated cotton; dye affinity of blended yarns; size analysis of warp yarns; testing uniformity of laps, sliver, roving, and yarn; and testing duck for mildew susceptibility."

The technical director of the institute also pointed out that 41 long-term research reports have been sent out to members on a variety of textile manufacturing problems, and that current projects at the institute included such problems as the removal of tarry spots, the effect of humidity on weaving, the influence of breaker and finisher drawing speeds on yarn properties, new methods of cleaning cotton, the development of gauges and tools to measure the precision of textile machinery, and conditioning of cotton fiber to increase yarn tensile strength.

Dr. L. H. Hance, chairman of the committee on academic studies, introduced Dr. Compton. Other speakers who described various activities of the institute to the new students were Dr. J. L. Vaughan, president; C. M. Bowden, editor of the *Textile Technology Digest;* Dr. E. J. Bernet, head of the institute's physics division; J. E. Dougherty, head of the textile engineering section; Dr. W. H. Martin, research associate in chemistry; Prof. E. J. Oglesby of the University of Virginia faculty and lecturer in mathematics at the institute; Prof. E. C. McClintock, Jr., of the University of Virginia and lecturer in English at the institute.

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New Regulation For Resellers Of Machinery

Resellers of machinery and related goods are permitted their traditional percentage mark-ups over cost under a new regulation issued recently by the Office of Price Stabilization. The order is Ceiling Price Regulation 67; it was effective Aug. 27, 1951.

A method for automatic adjustment of ceiling prices of resellers to reflect cost changes in commodities they sell is a logical sequel to CPR 30 which will cause both upward and downward moves in manufacturers' prices for machinery and related goods, O.P.S. said.

Under the new order, for a commodity with a manufacturer's published list price, the reseller deducts the discount, if any, or adds the percentage mark-up he applied during the last pre-Korean calendar quarter, April 1 to June 24, 1950. The result is his new ceiling price. If he did not use a list price, a reseller determines his new ceiling by adding the percentage mark-up used in the same quarter to his current legal cost. When a reseller cannot use either method, he applies to O.P.S. for a ceiling price.

O.P.S. said the regulation aims to restore normal price relationships between resellers and manufacturers, between resellers themselves, and between commodities sold by a particular reseller. The nature of the industries covered, as well as ease of administration, are factors in employing the type of price control contained in CPR 67, O.P.S. said. Many such resellers deal in a vast number of parts and accessories, sometimes as many as 300,000.

Use of any other pricing method for resales of the industrial commodities covered by the new order would be time consuming and perhaps impossible for all practical purposes. Moreover, effective enforcement can be accomplished only if resellers' ceilings are verified easily and precisely, the agency said.

School Given U.S.D.A. Research Project

A new research project, designed to improve the utilization of cotton, has been initiated in the School of Textiles at North Carolina State College by the U. S. Department of Agriculture under Research and Marketing Act contracts. In announcing the development, Dean Malcolm E. Campbell of the School of Textiles said the scientific investigations will be conducted under the general administration of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, a unit of the U.S.D.A.'s Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry at New Orleans, La.

The research contract with State College's School of Textiles, Dean Campbell said, is a part of the U.S.D.A.'s over-all program to improve the efficiency of cotton processing operations and to enhance the fiber's usefulness.

The project at the college, Dean Campbell explained, will include studies aimed at the development of an apparatus using small samples for predicting the number of neps that are formed during the processing of cottons of various nepping characteristics. The School of Textiles at North Carolina State College, under Dean Campbell's direction, has completed a study on neps, which has greatly expanded the existing information on these manufacturing problems.

Cotton Council Offers New Reference Book

Publication of a new official reference book, *Cotton From Field to Fabric,* has been announced by the National Cotton Council. Telling the whole story of cotton, the 47-page volume is designed as a readable textbook for the technician, teacher and student as well as an authoritative manual for the reference of textile merchants, retailers and others with experience in the textile field. It describes how cotton is cultivated, harvested, graded, marketed, ginned, spun, woven and finished. It reviews the history of cotton and cotton's role in peace and war today.

In a colorful special section are displayed 112 actual swatches of cotton fabrics, ranging from basic gray goods to finished types. The samples, contributed by some 69 textile mills, represent all standard constructions and a variety of special finishes as used for apparel, household items, home decorations and industrial purposes. Each sample is accompanied by a description of the fabric and its uses.

Written and published by the staff of the Cotton Council, the manual is an extensively revised, fifth edition of a book first published in 1939 under the title, *Cotton From Raw Material to Finished Product.*

Cotton From Field to Fabric may be obtained from the National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn. at $3.25 per copy.

F.T.C. Proposes Revised Rayon Trade Rules

Principal change in the proposed revision of rules for the rayon industry, recently released by the Federal Trade Commission, is the recognition of acetate textiles as something distinct from rayon. According to F.T.C. definitions, "rayon" shall refer to man-made textile fibers and filaments composed of regenerated cellulose, and yarn, thread, or textile fabric made of such fibers and filaments; "acetate" would refer to similar fibers composed of cellulose acetate.

Industry representatives were slated to have met Sept. 21 in New York City to consider the seven mandatory rules and two recommendations.

Rule 1 would condemn misrepresentation in general.

Rule 2 would make it an unfair practice to advertise or label any rayon or acetate products "as not being rayon (or acetate)" or "as being something other than rayon (or acetate)." The rule requires products made wholly of either of the synthetic yarns to be clearly labeled to this effect.

Rule 3 carries the prohibition against any synthetic masquerade a step further by making it unfair to use such words as "satin," "taffeta," "chiffon," "velvet," "crepe," "georgette," "butcher," or any such construction or weave terms that the public associates with other fabrics or yarns, without clear and conspicuous identification of fiber content.

Rule 4 is aimed at deceptive looking mixtures and makes it an unfair practice to use the terms "silk," "pure dye," "wool," "linen," "flax," "cotton," etc., for products composed wholly of rayon or acetate or of both. The terms may be used, however, in materials that do contain these fibers, but then the fiber content must be clearly given. The

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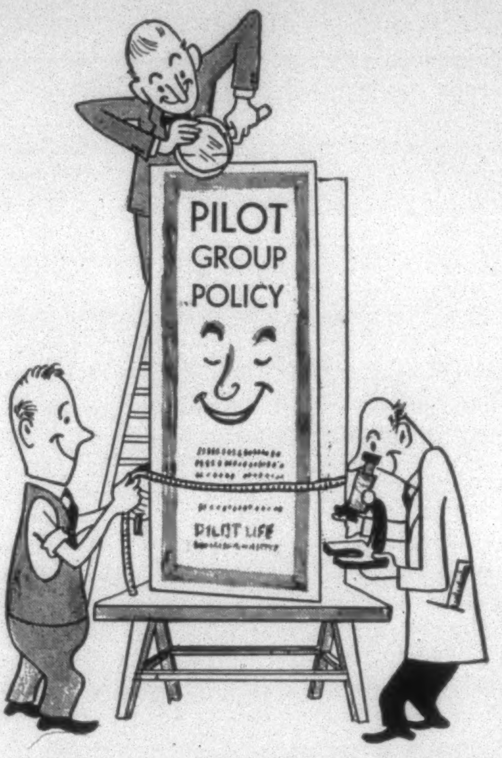

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term "pure dye" is held to be descriptive only of that part of the product that is made of pure silk.

Rule 5 follows substantially the old rule requiring identification of the fiber content in mixed goods. A mixed industry product would be required to be labeled to show each fiber in its composition in order of predominance by weight, with or without an accompanying statement giving the fraction or weight percentage that the fiber represents of the entire mixture. Three provisions to this general rule would require:

(a) If the non-rayon or acetate fibers are only five per cent of a material, they can be listed as "other fibers" or "miscellaneous fibers"; if one of these "five per cent fibers" is listed on the label, the small fraction it represents has to be given.

(b) A relatively minor fiber in a material must not be given such undue prominence that a customer might be misled into thinking it represents a large proportion of a product.

(c) Anything containing wool, of course, is subject to the Wool Products Labeling Act.

Rule 6, considerably condensed from its 1937 version, says that nothing in the rules shall prevent the truthful and nondeceptive use of trade marks and trade-names provided the fiber content is also conspicuously given.

Rule 7, which does not appear in the old rules, requires full disclosure of any substance added as "a loading material or adulterant."

F.T.C. has two Group I or "non-mandatory rules." One rule observes that, since rayon and acetate fabrics are similar in appearance, but require different treatment by consumers, it would be a recommended practice if manufacturers and distributors would attach labels to the synthetics, describing how they should be dyed, cleaned, washed, ironed, etc.

The second rule recommends an educational program, by producers, manufacturers and distributors, that would inform the public of the proper "treatment, care and cleaning of rayon and acetate products."

Saco-Lowell Buys 230-Acre Tract In N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops last month purchased a 230-acre tract of land near Arden, N. C., "for such time in the future as it may be advantageous for the company to have another Southern plant." The firm's other Southern plant is located at Sanford, N. C., where a 28,000 square foot addition is currently under construction. The Sanford facility was established in 1948.

The site at Arden is nine miles from Asheville, N. C., and is west of the Asheville-Henderson highway opposite the Arden Southern Railway station. Purchase price of the tract was announced as $70,000.

Chemists Told Of I.T.T. Research

Research at the Intsitute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., sponsored by United States Department of Agriculture was featured in an address by Dr. W. J. Hart at the twelfth International Congress of Pure & Applied Chemistry held in New York City Sept. 10-13. The research was done under contract with the U. S. Department of Agriculture as authorized by the Research and Marketing Act of 1946, and was supervised by the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Dr. Hart described the results from "A Study of Soiling and Soil Retention in Textile Fibers. Part III—Suspending Power of Various Surfactants and Their Mixtures" which was undertaken by himself and Dr. Jack Compton, technical director of the institute.

Chemists from all over the world attended the congress. It meets every four years, this year being sponsored by the National Research Council of the United States of America through its division of chemistry and chemical technology. The institute participated in Section Five, a panel discussion by prominent chemists on "Fats and Fatty Oils, Soaps and Other Detergents."

The Compton-Hart study developed a technique for evaluating the suspending power of surfactants and surfactant combinations for cotton fiber, grease-free carbon black systems, and among the other results obtained, it was discovered that high polymer suspensants are found to have the highest suspending power as a group both individually and in combination with detergents.

Cotton Week Scheduled For Next Year

National Cotton Week for 1952 will be observed May 12 to 17, it has been announced by the National Cotton Council. A comprehensive sales promotion, advertising and publicity campaign will be timed to coincide with Cotton Week activities.

A sales promotion plan booklet is in preparation for advance distribution to retail outlets, manufacturers and newspaper publishers. The 24-page brochure will carry advertising layout and copy suggestions, window and interior display ideas, sales training material and other promotional techniques through which merchants can capitalize locally on the national impact of Cotton Week. Campaign literature will be adaptable to the Spring and Summer cotton selling season as well as to Cotton Week itself. It will be designed for application to women's apparel, piece goods, home furnishings, domestics, men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.

The council, official sponsor of the annual event, said that during 1951 Cotton Week last May some 2,000 department stores, specialty stores, men's stores, furniture and carpet stores in 46 states participated in the national promotion. In some areas, stores reported sales increases of ten per cent above the normal season turnover in piece goods and cotton dresses as a result of Cotton Week promotions.

T.R.I. Begins Cotton Research Project

A project to discover new methods of measuring new properties that will more completely characterize cotton was initiated recently by the Textile Research Institute at the pilot plant of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. While the project is scheduled to last about five years, the first publishable results are expected to be released at the end of the year, it is reported.

Under the guidance of the cotton subcommittee of T.R.I. technicians of the institute in co-operation with Dan River will process on a semi-commercial scale several large quantities of cotton under carefully controlled conditions. The subcommittee also plans to process some of the longer staple varieties of cotton for similar tests at the American Thread Co. plant at Wilmette, Conn., it was said.

The goal of the project is to give mill men more information about the cotton they use. This will permit them to specify to the breeder and grower what they want in cotton rather than buying on the basis of area or variety. If the project is successful, manufacturers will be able to ask for cotton that has specific properties relating to ease of processing and end-use.

T.R.I. To Give Results Of Wool Research

The Textile Research Institute, at its 22nd annual meeting Nov. 8-9 at the Hotel Statler in New York City, will disclose the first public presentation of results of three years of work on its wool research project. Data on the wool research project will be presented during the first day of the meeting. The annual meeting will be a three-day affair. The session at the Statler on Nov. 8 will be the technical session and the one on the following day will be the general session. Saturday, Nov. 10, will be Open House Day at the Princeton, N. J., laboratory.

The technical session, under the direction of Dr. James H. Wakelin of T.R.I., will consist of four papers on cotton, wool and various synthetics. Werner Von Bergen, director of research, Forstmann Woolen Co., will discuss the mill processing phases of the wool project. Dr. Wakelin will present results of the laboratory studies. George S. Buck, Jr., technical service director, National Cotton Council, will open the morning session on natural fibers, under the chairmanship of Dr. Walter J. Hamburger of Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston.

The afternoon portion of the technical session, under the chairmanship of Dr. Milton Harris of Harris Research Associates, Inc., Washington, D. C., will deal with the synthetic fibers. They will be discussed from the standpoint of the textile manufacturer by G. K. Lake, director of research, Pepperell Mfg. Co. Then they will be discussed from the viewpoint of the fiber producer by Dr. Linton G. Ray, rayon department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del.

At the general session, Richard D. Wells, director of research, Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me., will discuss the requirements of a laboratory in a mill organization and discuss the functions of a central research laboratory for the industry.

Walter Regnery, president and general manager, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., will speak on "Blending of Cotton by Fineness Determination and Other Applications of Research in Mill Operation." Dr. Kenneth R. Fox, vice-president and technical director, Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., is expected to speak on technical problems. Russell B. Newton, president, Dan River Mills, Inc., will point out the practical value of a soundly conceived research laboratory in the light of end results.

'Avcoset' For Rayon Fabric Stabilization

Development of the Avcoset process, a new and important forward step in rayon fabric stabilization, has been announced by the American Viscose Corp. The two principal advantages of this new cellulose ether formula, it was announced, are that fabrics treated with it do not have progressive shrinkage and do not retain chlorine when treated with normal laundry chlorine bleaches.

These advantages are substantiated by more than two years of careful evaluation by the company's textile research department, which developed the Avcoset process. Challis, chambray, fuji and other fabrics, mostly of shirting weights,

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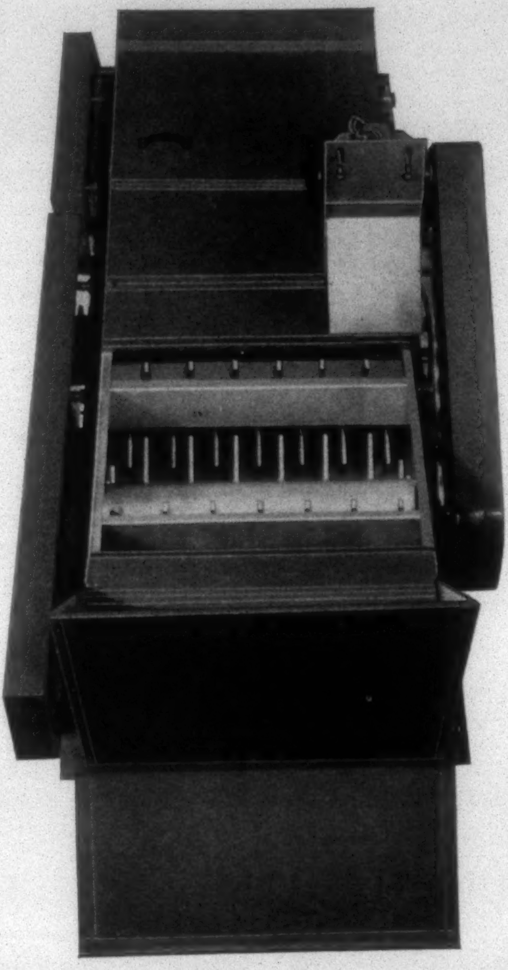

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and made of spun viscose rayon, a mixture of spun and filament viscose rayon, and blends of viscose rayon with acetate and nylon, were all tested exhaustively. The tests included washings according to the regular shirting formula and also multiple washings at the boil, for a total of up to 50 laboratory washings.

In addition to these laboratory tests, two commercial finishers have demonstrated that the Avcoset formula can be applied satisfactorily on a commercial scale. These two finishers are the Fontaine Converting Works, of Martinsville, Va., and North Carolina Finishing Co., of Salisbury, N. C.

The Avcoset process is intended primarily for fabrics of shirting weights. There is some slight loss of fabric strength associated with the treatment, it is said. In the many tests made so far this has been between five and 15 per cent, which compares favorably with the results achieved with other stabilizing treatments. One of the interesting features of the Avcoset process is that the treatment normally adds only 0.5 to 1.0 per cent to the weight of the fabric. Only small amounts of the component chemicals are consumed in controlling shrinkage within a two per cent tolerance.

The cost of applying the Avcoset treatment is comparable to that of other stabilizing processes. Any well-equipped finishing plant has all the equipment necessary to apply the Avcoset process, and American Viscose Corp. plans to make it available to the trade on a royalty-free basis. The Avcoset treatment is said to affect only viscose rayon. This means, therefore, that the fabrics to which the process is applied must be predominantly of viscose rayon. This affinity of the Avcoset chemicals for the viscose fiber, however, does not preclude applying the treatment to fabrics containing percentages of nylon, acetate rayon, or other fibers.

French, Norwegian Textile Teams Visit U. S.

The efficiency and high productivity of U. S. textile dyeing and finishing establishments, as seen through foreign eyes, are due mainly to excellent plant organizations, streamlined production processes, equipment and materials, and important psychological factors.

This was the conclusion of 13 dyeing and finishing experts from the French textile industry after completing a six-week study of the U. S. industry under the technical assistance program of the Economic Co-operation Administration.

The team, which included management, technical and labor representatives, visited a number of mills, plants and labor organizations in this field in various parts of the United States, and also participated in two five-day seminars conducted by the Textile School, Clemson College, Clemson, S. C. The visitors returned to France by air Sept. 15.

The factor of efficient technical organization was emphasized by the team leader, Gustave Duteurtre, who is secretary of the French Federation of Bleaching and Dyeing, as one which he will stress to French management on his return to France.

Another member of the team, Georges Seynave, assistant general manager of the Gillet-Thaon Co. of Paris, who made a special study of this factor in the American industry, observed that three policies seemed to contribute most to American organizational efficiency: (1) A "spirit of analysis" which spurs management to meet problems face to face, even those of seemingly smaller importance. (2) The great emphasis given to the training of "all personnel at all levels," and particularly supervisory personnel. (3) The constant research conducted by American management for the best solutions to all problems—intellectual, material or spiritual—in the fields of technique, industrial organization, human relations, accounting and in the commercial field.

Policies and practices observed in this country in the field of production processes, equipment and materials which contribute to the industry's efficiency were outlined by Jean Carriere, manager of Hannart Brothers of Wasquehal, Nord, France, as follows: (1) Maximum simplification, due to the use of standardized, modern equipment, perfectly adjusted to the production process. (2) A strong and constant effort for continuity of maximum production, and balance in production among the various shops and processes within a given plant. (3) The use of equipment capable of "continuous process" dyeing with dark colors or shades as well as light shades.

On the last point, Mr. Carriere explained that French plants at present are technically restricted to the use of very light shades in dyeing, not having achieved a continuous process method which will handle dark colors. "We have seen here," he said, "that the right equipment, and adjustment of existing equipment, good impregnation can be achieved even with dark shades."

Auguste Dedecker, skilled worker in the Gillet-Thaon plant at Thaon, Vosges, France, agreed that considerable efforts must be made in France in the fields mentioned by the other team members quoted, but added: "What to us is most necessary in France is the spirit of understanding and the climate of productivity we have observed here, operating through relationships between management and labor." In order to bring about this "climate" in France, he said, the standard of living must be brought up nearer to that of the Aemrican worker, either through lower prices or higher wages. In France, he said, it is difficult to "sell" the workers on higher productivity unless they can count on a resulting increase in the living standards.

French ownership and management must encourage free competition similar to that enjoyed in the United States, Mr. Dedecker asserted, before any comparable productivity or standard of living can be achieved. Mr. Dedecker, who said he had seen that the workers here are "not mere numbers," declared certain improvements in working conditions, based on observations made during the trip, can be achieved in France in a short time and without great expenditures. He mentioned better accident prevention measures and plant sanitation in this category.

Team members declared they will disseminate the information and observations drawn from their study trip throughout their industry by means of reports, conferences, lectures, movies taken by team members here, as well as pictures, graphs, posters and other material supplied by U. S. industry, E.C.A. and other agencies.

As a follow-up to a French study of the American cotton spinning industry, France has sent a team of 14 representatives of the cotton weaving industry to the United States under sponsorship of the Economic Co-operation Administration's productivity and technical assistance program. The spinning team, which returned to France in July, 1950, already has exerted great influence on the spinning industry and has prepared the ground for rapid application of changes the weavers will have to offer upon their return.

The French cotton weaving industry is composed of 705 firms with 812 mills, employing more than 70,000 workers operating 170,000 looms. A large part of the output is exported, and many related industries also have sizeable foreign outlets. Thus a lowering of production costs through greater efficiency and modernization could help greatly in balancing France's external trade as well as combatting the ever-present threat of inflation at home.

France, by reason of output and amount of equipment, ranks third among the world's cotton weaving countries. But much of the equipment is old; only one French loom in three is automatic, whereas nine out of ten are automatic in the U. S. Moreover, the number of automatic looms that a French worker can operate varies between ten and 40, depending on the type of loom, whereas in the U. S. one worker can operate from 18 to 100 looms.

Members of the team were: Paul Yves Delecluse, head of research department, Syndicat Cotennier de l'Ouest Rouen; Pierre Auguste Amet, weaver, Heritiers de G. Perrin Cornimont; Roger Edmond Bavoux, engineer, Ste des Etablissements Geliot et Fils a Plainfaing; Jean-Pierre Bretegnier, assistant manager, Etablissements Mequillet Noblot Hericourt; Andre Jean Caldirola, weaver, Heritiers de G. Perrin Cornimont; Andre Auguste Douret, engineer, Etablissements de Fleury Sur Andelle; Francois Yves Englebach, engineer, Filatures et Tissages Bourcart; Marcel Eugene Gentil, master weaver, Comptoir General des Textiles Manufactures; Jacques Giroudon, master weaver, Chamussy Grenot Fouilland Roanne; Jean Baptiste P. N. Guitet, weaver, Tissage Marets Fils Cholet; Jean Roger Laederich, of Paris, who has been training with Barnes Textile Associates of Boston, Mass.; Henri Louis Lemay, weaver, Etablissements Ducarin Comines; Maurice Passot, manager, and board member, Tissages Jean Passot St Victor sur Rhins, and Marcel Louis Poirel, manager of weaving mill, Societe Cotonniere des Vosges Epinal.

Period of their American visit is Aug. 23 to Oct. 7. Since their arrival they have been in the New York and New England area, visiting or studying with the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) in New York City; Nashawena Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; the American Velvet Co., Stonington, Conn., observing results of profit-sharing plan; Richard Borden Mills Corp., Fall River, Mass.; Barnes Textile Associates, Boston, Mass., and Chicopee Mfg. Co., Manchester, N. H.

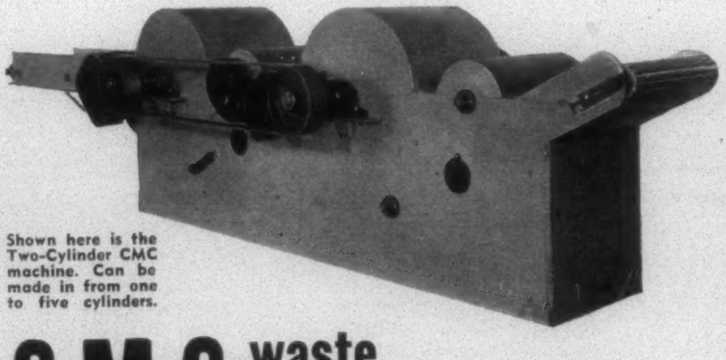
They spent Labor Day in Columbia, S. C., and then took this schedule: Sept. 4, Newberry Textiles, Newberry, S. C.; Sept. 5, U. S. Rubber Co., Winnsboro, S. C.; Sept. 7, Columbia Mills, Columbia, S. C.; Sept. 10-21, Seminar at North Carolina State College, School of Textiles, Raleigh, N. C.; Sept. 24, Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C.; Sept. 25, Meeting with Louis Conn, director of Textile Workers Union of America, Greensboro, N. C.; Sept. 26, Erwin Mills, Durham, N. C.; Sept. 28, Cone Mills, Greensboro, N. C.; Sept. 29-Oct. 3, Washington, D. C., for study with American Council on Education, U. S. Department of Labor, National Planning Association and E.S.A. officials; Oct. 4, meeting with Anthony Valente, President, United Textile Workers of America (AFL), on "Importance of a Trade Union in the Textile Industry."

Norway's cotton textile industry, aiming at greater output, lower production costs and more efficient use of manpower, has sent 11 representatives to the United States for a six-week study of American high-productivity techniques.

The team of Norwegian cotton spinning and weaving specialists, came to this country under sponsorship of the technical assistance program of the Economic Co-operation Administration. The visitors arrived in New York Aug. 12. The group included management officials, technicians and employees from the Norwegian spinning and weaving industry. They left New York Sept. 23 for their return to Norway.

The study trip, which took the group to Pennsylvania, Delaware, North and South Carolina, Massachusetts, and Washington, D. C., was conducted for E.C.A. by the Samuel G. Yulke Co., New York management consultants.

Through plant visits, seminars led by textile industry technicians, labor officials and college instructors, and through visits to textile institutes, the visitors hoped to



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gain considerable technical and production methods information which can be adapted for use in Norway.

Following conferences and background information sessions in New York, the team began the study trip in Philadelphia, with a seminar at the Philadelphia Textile Institute and a visit to Continental Mills, Inc. The Norwegian visitors then studied operations of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co. in Wilmington, Del., and the American Viscose Corp.'s textile research unit in Marcus Hook, Pa.

The itinerary of the study trip follows: Aug. 19-25, Raleigh, N. C.: Visits to North Carolina State College School of Textiles for seminars; Pilot Cotton Mills; Harriett Cotton Mills in Henderson, N. C.; Aug. 26-28, Clemson, S. C.: Clemson College School of Textiles; Utica Mohawk Cotton Mills, Seneca, S. C.; Aug. 29-30, Greenville, S. C.: Dunean Mills; Aug. 31-Sept. 2, New York; Sept. 3-7, Worcester, Mass.: Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass.; Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester; Sept. 8-11, Lowell, Mass.: Lowell Textile Institute; Sept. 12-15, New York: Discussions with officials of Underwear Institute and J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc.; visit to Needles Trades High School; Textile Workers Union of America (CIO); Sept. 16-21, Washington: U. S. Department of Labor; American Council on Education; National Planning Association; Norwegian Embassy; E.C.A. Sept. 22-23, New York City and departure for Norway.

Team leader is Asbjorn Nilssen, research director, Norwegian Textile Research Institute, Bergen. Other members are: Kristian Brunaes, weaving manager, J. Petersen Aktieselskab, Oslo; Oeyvin Grimnes, director, Sandvika Veveri A.S., Oslo; Kristoffer Kristoffersen, secretary, Norwegian Textile Technical Association, Bergen; Joannes J. Mehus, spinner, A.S. Dale Fabrikker, Dale. Peder Mosgaard, technical manager, Nydalens Compagnie, Oslo; John Ogar, director, A.S. Solberg Spinderi, Drammen; Syvert Olsen, time and motion study director, Hoie Fabrikker A. S., Kristiansund; Trygve Selbak, head warehouseman, A.S. Arne Fabrikker, Bergen; Olav Torgersen, weaving mill superintendent, Halvor Schou, Hjula Vaerveri, Oslo; Helge Vestby, superintendent, A.S. Dale Fabrikker; Finn Latun, consulting engineer, Ministry of Industry, Alnabru, who also acted as interpreter.

Cite Impact Of Rail Freight Increases

Substantial increases in rail freight costs from the mills to New York, Chicago and other points through the North and East will shortly impose a considerable burden on the trade, Thomas Smith, chairman of the traffic group of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, declared recently. These charges involve higher rail freight rates plus new pick-up and delivery costs affecting store door delivery. They will add substantially to the freight bills of most buyers of cotton, rayon and other textiles. On a typical cotton textile item the total increase may run to 30 per cent from rates earlier this year. Mills themselves also are facing a higher freight bill on supplies and materials inbound to them.

The increases come at a time when costs are being closely watched in the industry, Mr. Smith stated. Prices of textiles have declined substantially in recent months. Lately many items have been uncomfortably close to costs of production. So all cost items have been getting close scrutiny. The increases also are an issue on a long term basis, since the pattern of government ceiling procedure as set up in the new Defense Production Act, calls for O.P.S. to allow for cost rises including transportation, but only to a cut-off date prior to July 26. The new freight cost increases came after that date and any new regulations of O.P.S. may not take them into account.

The two items of higher cost were effective Aug. 28 and Sept. 10 respectively, Mr. Smith noted. On Aug. 28 rail freight charges went up nine per cent in Eastern territory and six per cent in Southern territory. The rise was authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission by adoption Aug. 2 of Ex Parte 175. It supersedes intermediate increases of four and two per cent, respectively, in effect since April 4. The trade notes that the I. C. C. has taken the unusual course of "holding the record open" on this matter, and the rise is to terminate Feb. 28, 1953, unless sooner stopped. Nevertheless, the trade is faced with this steeper bill which began Aug. 28 and probably for a long period thereafter.

On Sept. 10 a further big rise took place in the form of charges for pick-up and delivery service on both less than carload and any quantity shipments, he said. Heretofore free store-door delivery has been in effect on goods from mill points to New York and elsewhere, except on certain New England lines, the cost being included in the line haul rates. On call of the General Freight Traffic Committee, Eastern Railroads, hearings on this matter were held recently in New York and Chicago. An imposing list of shippers all the way from the mills to chain and retail stores opposed it. Nevertheless the carriers have announced

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they will go ahead with the new charges, and schedules were published effective Sept. 10. Statements of "explanation and justification" have been filed by the carriers with the I.C.C.

Typical of the scheduled charges for pick-up and delivery which take the place of free service are the following:

*New York City	32 cents per hundredweight
Chicago	35 " " "
Buffalo	24 " " "
Pittsburgh	30 " " "
Cleveland	24 " " "

*Desbrosses St. sta. 37 cents

At all points in the territory covered the pick-up and delivery charge is ten cents or more per hundredweight.

All of this adds up to a substantially increased freight bill, which Mr. Smith illustrated by the following example of a typical cotton fabric originating at a Southern mill point and shipped to a customer in New York City:

Line haul rate, mill to New York, including free store door delivery, prior to interim two per cent increase April 4, 1951	$1.32	per cwt.
Six per cent increase authorized by I.C.C. effective Aug. 28, 1951	.08	" "
Pick-up and delivery charge at New York City effective Sept. 10, 1951	.32	" "
New rate total Sept. 10 and thereafter	$1.72	" "
Increase from pre-April 4 rates	.40	" "
Per cent increase from pre-April 4 rates	30.3	per cent

Textile Research Topic For Radio Programs

Commencing with the Sept. 14 broadcast, the J. W. Valentine Co., sponsors of "Textile Topics," is presenting a new series devoted to recent textile research. Some of the outstanding researchers in the country will disclose their most recent findings. The scope of this research work is quite extensive with topics ranging from recent developments in textile machine lubrication to the use of the new electron microscope in the study of textile fiber structure. Every major industrial company is participating in this series, and for some it will be their first announcement of new developments. The series will run for 26 weeks, and will be broadcast over a network of Southern and New England stations.

Govt. Would Aid Synthetics, If Needed

Defense Mobilizer Charles E. Wilson recently revealed that he is ready to give rapid tax amortization or other government aid to private firms for expansion of synthetic fiber production, but that he hopes such action will not become necessary. In a letter to Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D.La.), who had written Mr. Wilson protesting the granting of tax benefits to synthetic plants, the defense mobilizer stated: "The industry appears to be moving ahead on its own initiative, but if world conditions should force a review of present policy and make it necessary to provide assistance in order to get the fibers we need, we will do so. I hope, however, that this will not be necessary."

Finished Cotton, Synthetics Hit Peak In 1950

A total of 9,329 million linear yards of cotton and synthetic fabrics was finished during 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This was the highest annual production reported since the census survey of the finishing industry was initiated in 1943. The data were compiled from reports filed by bleachers, dyers or printers of cotton, synthetic and silk fabrics. All known finishers were canvassed. Estimates for a few small companies whose reports were not received in time for tabulation amounted to approximately three per cent of the total.

COTTON AND SYNTHETIC WOVEN GOODS FINISHED, SUMMARY BY TYPE OF FACRIC AND FINISH: 1946-1950

	Production (thousands of linear yards)				
Type of Goods	1950 (preliminary	1949 (revised)	1948	1947*	1946
Bleached, dyed, or printed goods, total	9,328,681	8,290,712	8,822,828	8,915,147	8,648,288
Cotton	7,058,493	6,239,821	6,761,115	6,944,456	6,922,820
Synthetics	2,270,188	2,050,891	2,061,713	1,970,691	1,725,468
Bleached and white finished goods, total	3,466,795	2,980,233	3,529,461	3,814,867	3,578,223
Cotton	3,291,870	2,812,950	3,317,518	3,616,001	3,379,890
Synthetics	174,925	167,283	211,943	198,866	198,333
Plain dyed and finished goods, total	3,950,245	3,505,218	3,322,632	3,176,320	3,037,150
Cotton	2,166,113	1,942,034	1,799,671	1,757,386	1,871,852
Synthetics	1,784,132	1,563,184	1,522,961	1,418,934	1,165,298
Printed and finished goods†, total	1,911,641	1,805,261	1,970,735	1,923,960	2,032,915
Cotton	1,600,510	1,484,837	1,643,926	1,571,069	1,671,078
Synthetics	311,131	320,424	326,809	352,891	361,837

*Data for 1947 from Census of Manufactures.
†Includes roller, screen, flock, and block printed.

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Remove Freeze On Flat Duck Looms

The National Production Authority Sept. 17 lifted its "freeze" on flat duck looms. Since April 8 of this year, all looms which were making duck during the week begun Jan. 14 had to continue making duck under the terms of M-35, the cotton duck order. At that time, the agency said the freeze was necessary to prevent any loss of output which might be caused by shifting looms from duck weaving to other fabrics.

The agency said production of flat duck rose from 38 million linear yards in the fourth quarter of 1950 to 40 million yards in the first quarter of this year and to 44.5 million yards in the second quarter. As the military took but 11 per cent of the flat duck supply in the second quarter and will not need any more or perhaps will even need less from now on, flat duck it is understood, is starting to become in oversupply, and mills have requested permission to be allowed to switch to other fabrics.

Although production of all types of duck increased 24 million yards from the fourth quarter of 1950 to the second quarter of 1951, the demand by the military for the heavier type duck is still extremely heavy and no hope was given by the agency for the possibility of a relaxation of the order as far as the heavy types of duck are concerned.

N.P.A. officials emphasized that the Sept. 17 amendment makes no change in the provision requiring producers of flat duck to accept defense-rated orders up to 80 per cent by weight of their scheduled production.

Army To Purchase Cotton Duck, Webbing

The Army announced Aug. 29 that it planned the immediate purchase of about $300,000,000 worth of cotton duck and webbing. Maj.-Gen. Herman Feldman, Quartermaster General of the Army, made the announcement to a group of senators who are urging the Armed Forces to speed up their textile buying as one way of raising the price of cotton. General Feldman said the Army plans to buy about a billion dollars' worth of textiles in the current fiscal year, enough to use up more than seven hundred thousand bales. But he said most of the cloth cannot be ordered until after Congress completes action on the $56 billion military appropriations bill which has passed the House but has not reached the Senate floor. He explained that a Defense Department directive confines the purchases to current needs, not reserves.

Moderate Drop In Cotton Use Expected

World consumption of cotton in 1951-52 may be only moderately below the record 33 million bales used in 1950-51, according to the International Cotton Advisory Committee. The committee noted that "considerable uncertainty still attaches to world consumption prospects," but added,

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"consideration of all the relevant factors leads to the conclusion that world consumption may be only moderately less than the record-breaking total of 33 million bales consumed in 1950-51, depending largely on the level of consumption in the United States."

World production was estimated at between 35 and 36 million bales, compared with 27.5 million bales in 1950-51. Including carryover stocks, the total supply for 1951-52 was seen as slightly under 47 million bales, a post-war maximum and approximately three million bales in excess of last season's availability.

Declines In Raw Cotton Prices Analyzed

Delays by the military in ordering essential textile items, threats of O.P.S. rollbacks in cotton textile price ceilings, and a resultant temporary softening in foreign demand for cotton were listed recently as major reasons for recent declines in raw cotton prices. "Actually there has been no appreciable change in the prospective demand for cotton during the 1951-52 season since the crop was planted; rather there has been a shift in the timing of the demand," Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, told the annual convention of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Association at the Hotel Peabody, in Memphis, Tenn.

The cotton industry official said that a number of steps are now being taken to remedy the present short-term price situation. Among these he listed stepped-up military orders, Export-Import Bank loan authorizations, consideration of raw cotton stockpiling, and a temporary holding movement by the farmers. "The military's needs are greater than ever, but initially the Defense Department was slow to realize the importance of placing advance orders for the cotton products they are going to need during the year ahead," Mr. Blake said in reviewing developments.

In the case of softening demand in the domestic cotton mills, he placed at least partial blame on operations of the Office of Price Stabilization, which he said has cut through contracts of the mills five separate times with ceiling actions in recent months. "Everyone began to wonder when, if ever, the O.P.S. was going to stop lowering the ceilings on textiles. In that kind of market situation, you can well understand that the customers of textile mills decided to pull out of the market as much as possible. That produced cutbacks in mill operations and of course in the immediate demand for cotton.

"As for foreign customers, they too, began cutting their orders as they saw U. S. domestic demand softening, and in their case the problem was aggravated by some temporary declines in available dollar exchange."

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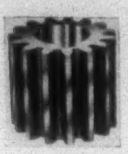

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Before Closing Down

– TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED –

PERSONALS

H. Gordon Smith *(left above)*, vice-president and general manager of the textile division of U. S. Rubber Co., has been named to the newly-created post of executive vice-president of U. S. Rubber Co. The new position was created because H. E. Humphreys, Jr., has been called upon to do double duty as president and chairman. . . . William E. Clark *(right)*, assistant general manager of the textile division, has been elected a vice-president and made general manager of the division. Mr. Smith and Mr. Clark assume their new duties Oct. 1. . . . Samuel R. Phillips, a native of Fairburn, Ga., has succeeded Mr. Clark as assistant general manager of the textile division. A 1938 graduate of Georgia Tech, Mr. Phillips has been associated with the company since 1939 with the exception of two years' duty with the Navy during the war.

J. D. Jones, superintendent of Bamberg (S. C.) Textile Mills, has been elected to the board of directors.

F. H. Fentener Van Vlissingen has resigned from the board of directors of American Enka Corp., Enka, N. C. Mr. Van Vlissenger is president of the board of Algemene Kunstzijde Unie of Arnhem, Holland, which organized Enka in 1928, and also is a former Enka president. . . . Elected directors to succeed Mr. Van Vlissengen and the late George W. Fraker were Dr. J. Maynen of Arnhem, Holland, an A.K.U. vice-president, and L. M. Reuvers of New York, formerly a member of the plantation division of U. S. Rubber Co.

Elmer J. McVey *(left)* has been appointed general factory manager for Saco-Lowell Shops and will have full responsibility and authority in the management of manufacturing activities. Mr. McVey, who has been with Saco-Lowell since January of this year, formerly was associated with H & B American Machine Co. where he had been vice-president. . . . John S. Chafee has resigned as a vice-president and director of Saco-Lowell, but will continue to be available to the firm as a consultant and advisor. . . . William Ashton, who for the past 11 years has been engaged in erecting Saco-Lowell machinery, has been appointed official representative and service manager for the firm in all of South America.

Nathaniel Mitchell, president of Barnes Textile Associates, Inc., Boston, Mass., together with four other industrialists and business consultants, sailed Sept. 15 as a team sponsored by the Economic Co-operation Administration to assist French industrialists in the program of stimulating productivity in western Europe. The group will spend about a week in each of the industrial areas in France, ending its visit about Nov. 1.

Charles G. Stover has joined Hunt Loom & Machine Works, Inc., Greenville, S. C., as sales representative for Hunt looms, motor drives and spreaders in the Georgia-Alabama territory. Mr. Stover in the past has been textile sales representative for Corn Products Sales Co., and president of Monticello Bobbin Co. He attended Furman University and Lowell Textile Institute.

Stanley A. Black has been named vice-president and general manager of Aleo Mill at Rockingham, N. C., a division of M. Lowenstein & Sons. He succeeds Sam Snoddy, resigned. Mr. Black, a native of Greenville, S. C., and a graduate in textile engineering of Georgia Tech, is a former manager of Monarch, Ottaray and Lockhart Mills of the Deering, Milliken & Co. group in South Carolina. He also formerly was general manager of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C., and Kendall Mills at Newberry, S. C.

Maj.-Gen. George A. Horkan, a native of Augusta, Ga., has been named to succeed Maj.-Gen. Herman Feldman as Quartermaster General of the Army. General Feldman was to retire Sept. 30. . . . Dr. Ralph Siu, formerly director of fundamental research for the Quartermaster Corps, has been named director of the pioneering research laboratories branch of the Quartermaster's research and development laboratories at Philadelphia, Pa.

Joseph L. Delany, superintendent of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills, recently was elected president of the Laurens (S. C.) Tuberculosis Association. . . . W. K. Waits, assistant superintendent at Joanna, has been named chairman of the city's civil defense program. Carl Franzen, shop engineer, will serve as assistant to Mr. Waits and will have charge of the organization within the plant.

David R. Johnston, president of Johnston Mills Co., will lead the big firms division of Community Chest campaign at Charlotte, N. C., next month. Among his assistants will be T. W. Church, Jr., and Arthur S. Jarrett of Johnston Mills, R. I. Dalton, Jr., of Whitin Machine Works, and J. D. Sandridge of the Du Pont Co.

T. W. Kitchen of Greenville, S. C., has been appointed Southern sales reperentative for Atlantic Chemical Co., Centredale, R. I. Mr. Kitchen will make his headquarters at 1201 South Carolina National Bank Building in Greenville. Prior to joining Atlantic Chemical Co. he was associated with Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Dan River Mills, and North Carolina Finishing Co.

Robert F. Leh has been named head of the quality control department at Madison (N. C.) Throwing Co., Inc. Mr. Leh formerly was associated with the Duplan Corp. at the firm's Winston-Salem, N. C., office.

Gordon Matheson, vice-president of Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, has been named chairman of the South Iredell County Chapter, American Red Cross, for the coming year.

C. S. Clegg, president of Globe Mills Co., Mt. Holly and Lincolnton, N. C., and district governor of Lions International, recently presented a charter to a western Lions Club which is located in the section of Charlotte, N. C., west of the Southern Railway.

John L. Stickley of Charlotte, N. C., has been named special Southern representative for Turner Halsey Co. Mr. Stickley's present affiliations or activities will not be affected in any way by his new appointment. His office will continue to be at 705 Commercial National Bank Building, Charlotte.

R. C. McCall, president and treasurer of Pinnacle Mills, Easley, S. C., recently was named as Easley's first "Citizen of the Year." He was awarded a plaque by the Easley Business and Professional Woman's Club.

O. D. Hancock, head of the carding department at Musgrove Mills, Gaffney, S. C., recently retired after 57 years in the textile business, 43 of which were spent with the Hamrick group in Gaffney.

Paul A. Redmond of Birmingham, Ala., president of Alabama Mills, Inc., served as chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements for the Alabama Industry Days celebration which was observed Sept. 13-15.

Reuben Bell, assistant secretary-treasurer of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., has been granted a four-month leave of absence to serve as head of the cotton textile section

BEFORE CLOSING DOWN—

of the Office of Price Stabilization, with offices in Washington. A graduate of the University of Alabama school of law, Mr. Bell joined Avondale Mills in January, 1946, after serving in the Army for several years during World War II.

Arthur W. Lucas of Short Mills, N. J., has been appointed assistant treasurer for the Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ga. Mr. Lucas is a certified public accountant.

Stanley W. Brooks has been appointed chief engineer of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Bethayres, Pa. Mr. Brooks was chief engineer of the Textile Finishing Machinery Co., Providence, R. I., when it was purchased by Butterworth in 1944. Since that time, he has been assistant sales manager of Butterworth's New England office and for the last year has worked in the engineering department at Bethayres.

OBITUARIES

Jack M. Alexander, 56, sales representative for Slip-Not Belting Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., died suddenly Sept. 17 at his home in Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Alexander had been with Slip-Not for the past 15 years and prior to joining that firm was in the textile mill supply business in Gastonia, N. C. Surviving are his wife, two sons, a daughter, three brothers and three sisters.

George W. Keesee, 46, president of Keesee Belting & Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C., died Sept. 14 of a heart attack while on a hunting trip in Wyoming. Mr. Keesee is survived by his wife, one son, two daughters, a brother and two sisters.

Dr. Charles J. Sala, 61, a dye expert in the organic chemicals department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., died recently in Italy, where he was visiting his mother. In addition to his mother, he is survived by his wife, a son, a daughter, and two sisters.

John H. Swanson, 45, for the past 15 years superintendent of Plant No. 1 of Dundee Mills, Griffin, Ga., died Sept. 11. Surviving are his wife, his parents, a son and daughter, a stepson and two sisters.

MILL NEWS

GOODWATER, ALA. — Blackstone Mills, Inc., of Clinton, Mass., which manufactures heavy textile goods from cotton and wool, is considering moving its operations to Goodwater provided the city will erect a $500,000 building for its occupancy. Payment for this investment would be made by Blackstone on a long-term lease arrangement.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — According to reports in trade circles, Princeton Worsted Mills of Trenton, N. J., has taken options on sites at Kingstree, Johnsonville and Effingham in eastern South Carolina and is reported planning to establish plants at these sites provided construction approval can be obtained from the government. The report, however, had not been confirmed by Princeton officials at a recent date.

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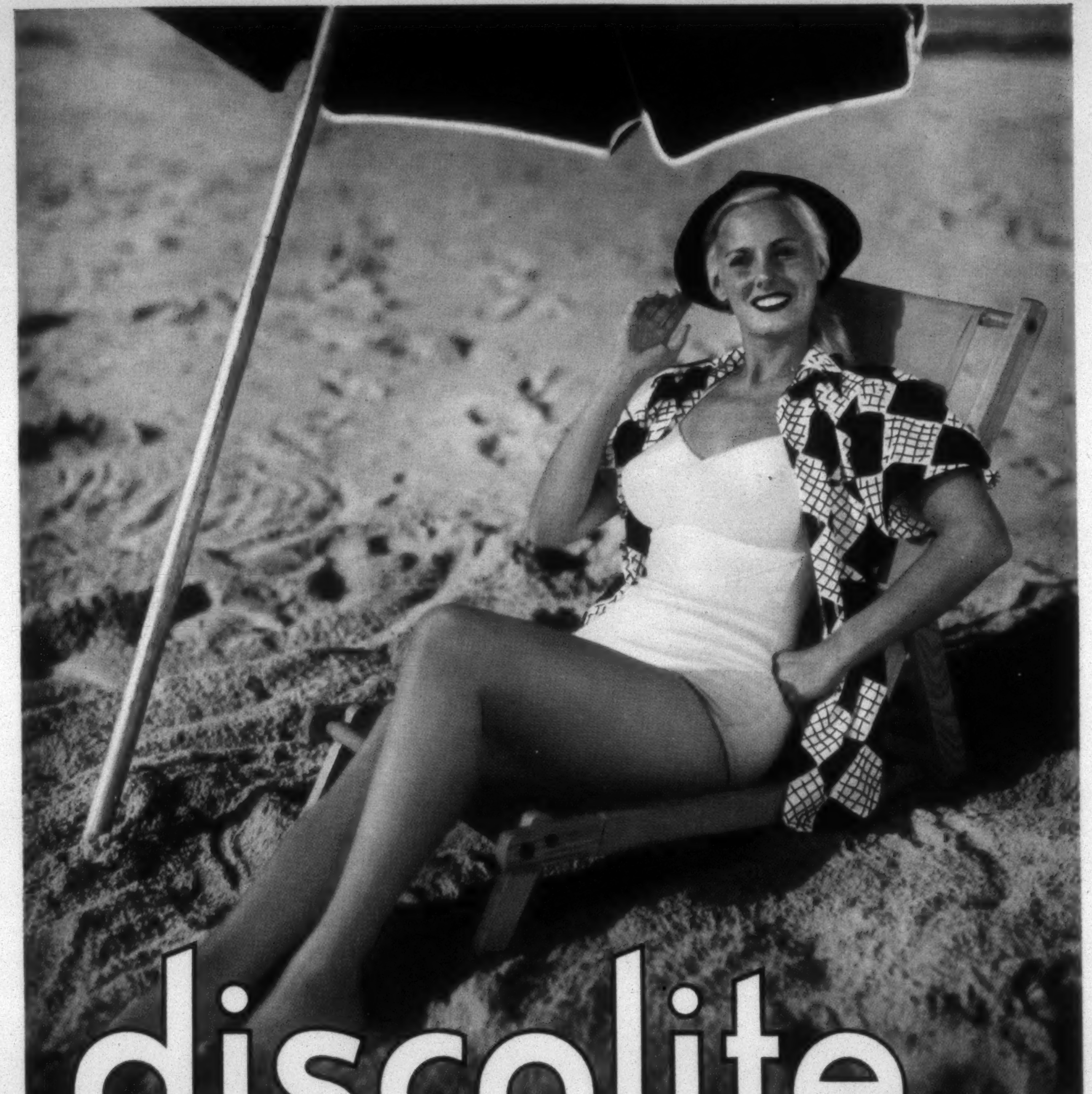

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